ESTABLISHED 1818

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 p.m.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	6168	1200	C. Gadd	26th July.
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
P.&O. PEKIN	3908	600	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
P.&O. SHANNON	3489	970	R. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4905	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transship at Colombo :—

28th July — 21st August
7th August — 4th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 607	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE.	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bollen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA		3,043	350	21st August.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 22, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvye, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 25th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 25th July, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 24th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 26th July, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira, and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL FUND.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Committee of the Lord Harris Memorial Fund will be held in the Rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-15 P.M., when the following Proposal submitted at the Meeting of the 16th instant, on behalf of the Chairman and Secretaries, will be considered along with any OTHERS that may be brought forward :—

"That the Memorial take the form of a building or buildings to be erected in Bombay for the purposes of Primary Education, and named after Lord Harris, and a Life-size Portrait in Oils of his Lordship."

W. R. MACDONELL, Chairman.
A. F. BEAUFORT,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 16th July, 1895.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.
Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.
The Terms of the Bonds are as under :—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	" 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	" 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	" 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the JEWELS belonging to DEVAPARTHIVA RAJ BAHADUR'S FAMILY, and estimated at Rs. 50,000 roughly, as per List given below, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 12th of AUGUST, 1895, and succeeding Days, at the Palace Khajana, Mysore.

2. The Sale will commence at 2 P.M., each Day, from the date specified, and the Jewel or set of Jewels will be knocked down to the highest bidder without reserve.

3. Purchasers will have to pay at once one half of the amount to which the Jewel is knocked down, and the other half of the amount within one week of sanctioning the sale, After the full value of the Jewel is paid, it will be made over to the purchaser.

In case of not receiving the Balance within the specified period, the Jewel will be re-sold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

Persons bidding at the Sale may be required to state whether they bid on their own account or as Agents, and in the latter case to furnish a written authority signed by their principals.

LIST of JEWELS belonging to DEVAPARTHIVA RAJ BAHADOOR'S FAMILY :—

1. One Bavalee mounted with 3 Diamond drops of excellent lustre, 2 Pearls and one Emerald
2. One Emerald Bavalee mounted with fine Emerald drops of exceptional deep colour, one Diamond and one Ruby.
3. One Thurayee of fine flat Diamonds of high value.
4. One Thurayee of flat Diamonds and Emeralds.
5. One Thurayee of good Rubies and Emeralds.
6. One Thurayee small of Rubies and Emeralds.
7. One Pouchi of seven strings of Diamond beads of high value, consisting of 84 Diamond beads and 91 Pearls.
8. One Pearl Kuchoo of ten strings of fine size, consisting of 320 Pearls.
9. Pearl Kuchoo, consisting of 12 strings, and containing in all 336 Pearls of fine size and a Thuroy set with 18 fine flat Diamonds of sizes, 2 Emerald drops and one Ruby in the centre.
10. One Emerald Gopoo of high value set with one large Emerald cut to a figure, 160 Pearls, 95 flat Diamonds of good size, 15 Rubies and 4 small Emeralds.
11. One Padaka of seven strings, containing 532 Pearls of fine size, 49 Diamonds of sizes, 7 Emerald beads, 6 Pearls and 3 Rubies.
12. One Panchakshari Bajubundu of rare design with Letters worked in Diamonds set with 32 Diamonds and 124 Rubies.
13. One Tholubandi set with 30 Rubies of rare colour and size, 13 Diamonds and 2 Emeralds.
14. One Emerald Bajubundu set with three very large Emeralds, 46 Diamonds and 4 Rubies.
15. One large Sirpesh of high value mounted with 11 large Emerald beads of very good water, and 320 small ones. The Sikha is set with one large Emerald bead and 105 flat Diamonds.
16. One Sirpesh set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds.
17. One Sirpesh set with Rubies and Emeralds.
18. One pair Kadaga or Bangles mounted with Rubies uncut on Solid Gold.
19. One small Padaga set with Gomedhika or cat's eye.
20. Sixteen Pagadakayee in Solid Gold, 4 of which are set with flat Diamonds, 4 with Emeralds, 4 with Gomedhika or cat's eye, and 4 with Rubies.
21. Four Dalas or Dice set with fine Pearls in Solid Gold.

D. SITARAMA RAO,
Palace Controller.
Palace Office, Mysore, 16th July, 1895.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
IMPORTERS OF
VETERINARY
MEDICINES & INSTRUMENTS.
COMPLETE POCKET SET OF INSTRUMENTS, Mounted in Buffalo Horn Handles, in folding Morocco Case, consisting of—
Abscess Lancet, Castrating Knife, Fleam, Scalpel, Artery Forceps, Director, Gum Lancet, Seton Needles, Bistoury, Drawing Knife, Probes, Spatula, Bleeding Lancet, Dressing Forceps, Rowelling Scissors, Straight Scissors, Suture Needle.
Cash, Rs. 54; Credit, Rs. 60.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Clark's Clipping Machines	10 0	11 4
Do. do. all Metal	12 8	14 0
Treacher's Patent do.	5 0	6 12
(Special Quotations for Quantities.)		
Measuring Standards in Walking Stick form	from 19 4	21 12
Do. do. for Stable use	31 8	35 0
Veterinary Medicine Chest	112 0	125 0
Dissecting Case as approved by the Veterinary College, consisting of four Scalpels in Ebony Handles, one pair Scissors, Dissecting Forceps, Blowpipe and set of Chain Hooks	20 0	22 8

Veterinary Instruments of all kinds kept in Stock.
List and Prices on Application. Special Terms for Quantities.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK
OF
WATERPROOF GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
UMBRELLAS,
IS NOW BEING SOLD AT A REDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT. OFF USUAL PRICES.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

PARK'S GOLF CLUBS.
WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have received a fresh supply of the following :—

Play Clubs or Drivers.	Left Hand Bulger Drivers.
Spoons of Sizes.	Right Hand do.
Putters.	Bulger Brassies.
Brassy Spoons.	Lifting Irons.
Cleeks.	Mashies.
Irons.	Iron Niblicks.
Left Hand Drivers.	Lofty Niblicks.

OMBAY. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

AITCHISON'S
PATENT POCKET
BINOCULAR.
FIELD, MARINE AND OPERA GLASS.
AS supplied to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS of India, Members of the Royal Family, The Marquis of Salisbury, The Earl of Rosebery, The Earl of Lonsdale, &c., &c., His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Their Highnesses The Maharajahs of Gwalior, Jodhpore, Patiala, Dholepore, Bhavnagar, &c., &c.
Patronised and approved by Officers of the Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, &c.
British Officers in India, Canada, and all parts of the World are delighted with this New Glass, because it is so Light and Portable.
GLASS OPEN the tubes measure from eyes to object lenses, 5 in. Diameter of object lenses, 1⅝ in.
GLASS CLOSES to a thickness of one inch.
Can be carried in the Waistcoat Pocket.
Does not weigh more than the ordinary Watch.
HIGH POWER
SUPERIOR
QUALITY.
ACHROMATIC
LENSES.
Is marvellously light, being made entirely of Aluminium.
This Glass can be opened, focussed, and pocketed again in about ¼ the time it takes to bring the ordinary Binocular into use.
SPLENDID DEFINITION.
The Lightest and Handiest and most Useful Glass in Existence.
MADE ENTIRELY OF ALUMINIUM.
COMPLETE IN SOFT LEATHER PURSE CASE,
Rs. 70.
Hard Brown Leather Case for Belt, or with Shoulder Strap, Rs. 8 Extra.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :—
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
LADIES'—		
22 in. Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5 8 &	7 0
22 in. " " " "	7 12 &	8 10
23 in. " " " Natural Sticks	9 8 &	10 8
23 in. " " Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12 4 &	14 0
GENTS'—		
24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7 4 &	8 4
24 in. " "	10 4 &	12 4
25 in. Brown Twilled Silk "	14 0 &	16 0
25 in. " " " Fancy Mounts	18 0 to	30 0

CASH PRICES.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)
AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.
THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.
C. P. AND CO.'S BRAND
Is Sold by every Respectable Trader.
Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	106 0	98 0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77 0	70 0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78 8	71 8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0	33 0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44 8	42 12

And others.
Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
From ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

Carlowitzer	25 0	22 8
Ofner Adlersberger	22 0	20 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38 8	34 14
Hochheimer	32 8	29 8
Laubenheimer	27 8	25 0

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44 8	40 4
Larose	30 8	27 12
ST. JULIEN	26 8	24 0
St. Estephe	22 8	20 8
Medoc	19 8	17 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	14 8	13 4
Bal and Co's St. Julien	14 8	13 4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Sauternes	26 8	24 0
Graves	22 8	20 8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42 8	38 4
VOLNAY	30 8	27 10
Beaune	26 8	24 0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25 8	23 2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.

Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48 8	43 14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48 8	43 14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34 8	31 4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27 8	25 0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32 8	29 8
MENERES' White Port	26 0	24 0
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28 8	25 14
Spanish Port	20 8	18 14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38 8	33 12

MADEIRA.

East India, BLACK Capsule	54 8	49 4

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-I	52 8	47 8
Do. Black Capsule	50 8	45 8
Amoroso	38 8	34 14
Invalids'	38 8	34 14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32 8	29 8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30 8	27 10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28 8	25 14
VINO DE PASTO	28 8	25 14
DINNER SHERRY	23 8	21 6
Marsala, Virgin	24 0	21 12

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56 8	52 0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50 8	46 10
Three Stars do. ***	46 8	43 0
Two Stars do. **	43 8	40 6
ONE STAR do. *	40 8	37 10
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33 0	31 0
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	26 0	24 0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29 8	27 12
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old)	60 0	54 0
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24 8	23 4
Do. *	23 8	22 4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....	25 4

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs. a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30 0	27 0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42 8	39 8
Carlton, 11 years old	50 8	46 10
Do. 5 "	45 8	42 4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38 0	35 6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38 0	35 6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35 8	33 4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28 0	26 8
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC	31 0	28 0
Glentromie, Special Blend	32 0	30 0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33 0	30 8
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29 8	27 12
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30 0	27 0
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	22 8	20 8
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD "IRISH	32 8	30 8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29 0	27 4
Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26 8	24

SPIRITS.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33 8	31 0
Pineapple	31 8	29 0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30 8	28 10
Dry Gin do. do.	30 8	28 10

LIQUEURS, &c.

Chartreuse, Green	132 0	120 0
Do. Yellow	106 8	96 0
BENEDICTINE	84 8	76 8
Curacao	72 8	66 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66 8	60 0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56 8	51 0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50 8	46 8
Angostura Bitters	63 8	57 0
ORANGE BITTERS	36 8	33 8
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24 8	22 4
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18 8	.....

ALSO—
Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c
Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs. a.	Per Gallon Cash Rs. a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16 12	15 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13 0	11 12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13 0	11 12
One Star Cognac *	15 4	13 12
Two Star do. * *	16 4	14 12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11 12	10 12
Do. Dry Gin	11 12	10 12
"Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13 0	11 12

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons; Hogsheads of 64 gallons; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.
N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale	6 6	4 4
Do. do. do. Extra Stout	6 6	4 4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4 8	3 4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners.	6 6	4 4
Kopas Non-Alcoholic Ale	7 8	4 2
Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net	9 0	5 8

BULK ALE.

	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs. a.	Kilderkins. Rs. a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60 0	30 0
Jeffrey & Co.'s "Edinburgh Ale"	53 0	.....

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.
FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.
Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.
BOMBAY RETAIL AGENTS :—
Messrs. BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
AND FELICE CORNAGLIA, East Street, Poona.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BELL LANE,
FORT, BOMBAY.
N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "CITY OF VENICE," ARRIVED 22nd JULY, 1895.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a Month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1895.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI," arrived from ZANZIBAR, via LAMU and MOMBASSA, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent, Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1895.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the articles BONEMEAL and POLLARDS will be Tested for Tonnage, on TUESDAY, 30th July, 1895, at 11 A.M., in the Godowns of Messrs. Rafli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
W. R. MACDONELL, Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 22nd July, 1895.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

AS a purely EDUCATIONAL device is an invaluable aid to the formation of correct habits in the use of written language. It throws into bold relief all errors of form, such as bad spelling, grammar, arrangement, punctuation, capitalization. It constan ly enforces the advantages of neatness, care, and order. It encourages close and accurate observation, and brings about unconsciously a greater attention to style, choice of words, terseness and vigour of thought and expression.

PERFECTLY SIMPLE. EXCELS IN DURABILITY. EASILY OPERATED.

WARDEN & Co., Agents.

27, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
Up-country and Local Orders carefully executed.
PRICES MODERATE.
SHOW ROOM AND WAREHOUSE,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SHOW ROOM AND DISPENSING DEPARTMENT,
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD,
AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
"DR. JAEGER'S"
PURE NATURAL WOOL
—HOSIERY—
LADIES & GENTS' DEPTS.
Revised Catalogue on Application.

ASQUITH & LORD,
OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD., Chief Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, SEWING MACHINES, SPARE COVERS AND TABLES, FITTINGS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Sewing Machines Company, Limited, in Liquidation, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 35, Church Gate Street, Fort, consisting new home cabinet machine, N. H. Foot machine, elastic universal foot machine, Seidel and Naumann Saxonia low arm hand machine, Wilcox and Gibb's hand machine, so-all hand machines, White pearless hand and foot machines, vibrating machine head, Singer machine tops, Johnston's attachments, lot of sewing machine parts and accessories, wheels, treadles, sides, braces, &c., work table, vice and tools, spare wooden machine-tables, covers, drawers and bases, machine oil, needles, sliding door cupboards, show cases, copy-press with table, writing tables, chairs, hanging punkah, kerosine hanging lamp, printed hand-bills, forms, and coupon books, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 23, 1895.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts.; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
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BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED,

A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for the Warora Colliery. Salary Rs. 60 per month, rising to Rs. 75 by annual Increments of Rs. 3.

No mere Tracer need apply.

Apply, with Testimonials, which will not be returned, to
GEO. R. REYNOLDS, Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, 19th July, 1895.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,653
"	1885	" 966,107
"	1897	" 998,043
"	1892	" 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,338
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—	
1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,783,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat,

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 24 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

Q.—WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity?
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays?
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity?

A.—BECAUSE they are in every one's mouth!
BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.
BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.
BECAUSE you find them the world over.
BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BLACKMAN FANS
AND
HUMIDIFIERS
COMBINED,

GIVE better HUMIDIFYING effect, more evenly distributed, and under better control than any other system, and are in most successful use in Textiled and other Factories at home and abroad. 25,000 BLACKMAN FANS at work.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1ST MAY, 1895.
For particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5; Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of Horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every Class of Shoeing is done.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cheltenham. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply 'C. P.,' Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 280,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.

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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

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Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit,

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	"	4,500,000 =	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	3,923,000 =	" 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARIS BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street).
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
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Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay. Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	¼th "

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 9,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAU Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertained on Application.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

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on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,420
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,340
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,360
Commercial of Ld. Mgc	{ 10,090 / 15,000	100	{ 100 / 75	10 p.c.	{ / 175
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60
Chartrer Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	390
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,750 / *	100	100	10 / 7½	255
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	40
Bidham Pile	16,000	100	100	10	132xd
Bombay & Persia Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	200	5,550
Do. New issue	500	375	225	75	1,395
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,350	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,725
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	* 1,170	100	100	Nil	5xi
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		560	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	253
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Sarety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	353
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	300	20	200
Meharanee Ice Manufactur. ing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Morarka & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	15	134
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	62
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Philips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	105xd.
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	500
Prince of Wales Fire Ins	350	8,000	1,000	No dvd	2,350
Soondy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thrasher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,000
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	7	105xd
Tookaram Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	391
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100 & 18	all	5 p. c. do.	2,800 539
B. B. & C. I. R.					
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	20	730
Anglo-Indian	1,240	100	100	Nil	55
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum)	873	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	960
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,480
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	960
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	980
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	35	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	710
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	740
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	580
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	550
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	745
Hingangbat Mills	700	500	500	40	960
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hydernad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,130
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,330
Ind-o-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	565
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jafer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Mann factoring Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	215
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	890
Khangaum Manfg. Co		450	250	Nil	880
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	930
Leopold	2,500	100	103	7½	235
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	940
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,120
Madhavji Hirjee	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,080
Mahadhxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guinea)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,415
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1824
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	
Morarji Haridas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,275
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	... par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	110
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	550
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	925
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,450
Shoolapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	635
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkatshanker Lakhmishankar C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	2.0
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	425
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	152½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,388	1,388	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	93
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	515
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	130
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Motussi Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	365
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	153
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	430
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	500	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	650
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	65
Surat City Press Co, Ld	37	300	all	12	210
Valkart	—	1,000	100	90	1,120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-14
Gold Leaf	"	28-15 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6
Do. do. new	"	28-4
Australia bar Gold	"	28-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8
Sovereigns	"	15-4
Do. Dreamon	"	15-1
Silver T	"	28-8
Do. 1½	"	28-4
Carolas	"	25-8
Mexican do.	"	190-0
Guinea Piece	"	1200-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers City of Venice, Mahanadi, and Huzara yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Shannon entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Bhundara, Orion, and Dumra on Sunday, and the steamers Ethelgonda and Pekin yesterday; the steamer Dordogne left it on Saturday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m. (weather permitting).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Ravenna, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Thursday next.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 6 o'clock yesterday, evening a Goanese, named Pedroo Kaitan, aged about thirty years, was conveyed to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a cut on his throat, alleged to have been self-inflicted, with a view to self-destruction. The man has been lying in a critical condition in the hospital.

WASHED ASHORE.—Last evening, a policeman doing duty, at the back of Marine Lines Railway Station, observed the dead body of a Hindu lying on the beach below high water mark. The body was removed to the morgue, and a buttakee was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify it. An inquest will be held this morning on the body.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A VISITOR.—Bunnee, a courtezan, residing at Erskine Road, has reported to the police that a man, named Sumsoodin, called upon her, on Sunday evening, and during her absence for a short time in an adjoining room, broke open her box, and having abstracted Rs 35 in cash therefrom, left. The police on an enquiry ascertained that Sumsoodin has left Bombay.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE BOILER ACT.—Herbert William Lewis, Inspector of Boilers and Prime-movers, appeared yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and obtained a summons against Mr. Sorabji N. Wadia, manager in a mill, under Section 6 of the Boiler Act of 1891 for allowing his engine to be worked for about six months without competent engineer.

DEATH OF A SAILOR.—James Hudson, a signaller, on board her Majesty's Ship Magdalla, died yesterday morning of fever. The deceased's funeral took place last evening, and he was buried with due honours. A firing party of 30 men with reversed arms received the coffin, and the service having been read by the Rev. J. H. O'Brien (Wesleyan), the firing party fired three volleys over the grave. The deceased was only 23 years old, and being popular among his comrades, his funeral was attended by them, the officers also being present.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Lynwood ..... Hume.
Fantastic Dance	Dodo ..... Agnes Buck.
Valse	Annie ..... Horton.
Selection	Nabucodonosor ..... Lerdi.
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus..Caryll.
Galop	Bald da Bald Dort ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT MAZAGON.—Byramji Burjorji Lalla, a godown-keeper, in the Mazagon Mill, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that some time during the previous night, an attempt was made to break into one of the godowns, in which a safe, containing Rs. 400, was kept, by boring three holes with an auger round one of the loops into which the bolt of the door fixes and damaging the lock with a harmer and chisel. However, failing in this attempt, the burglars, who must have been some old and experienced hands, attempted to make a gap in the wall, but not succeeding therein, they left. It is believed that this must have occurred, about 3 o'clock in the morning, when there was heavy rain. There was a ramosee's post about forty paces from the godown in question.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.—Tatia Babaji, a mill-hand employed in the Dinshaw Petit Mill, residing on the Parel Road, was, on Sunday evening, singing, and playing music in a passage in the chawl occupied by him and several other mill-hands, when Sonaser Ladooji, a neighbour, abused him, and asked him to stop the music. A quarrel ensued between them, and from words they came to blows, the accused striking complainant a blow on the upper lip, splitting the lip, and knocking out three of his teeth. The police were sent for, and the accused was arrested, while complainant was conveyed to the hospital, and detained under treatment. The accused Sewram was, yesterday, charged at the instance of Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to complainant. The case was remanded pending the latter's recovery.

THE MONSOON.—The s.s. Ethelgonda, Captain C. R. Goding, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from New York, *via* Hoodeida and Aden, had ordinary monsoon and high sea.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Bhundara, Capt. D. Clarke, which arrived here on the 21st instant, from Calcutta, *via* Coconada, and Cochin, experienced fine weather with much rain, on the Malabar Coast.—The same Company's steamer Mecca, Captain J. M. Couper, from Calcutta, *via* coast ports and Colombo, met south-west monsoon with continual rain.—The German East Africa Company's s.s. Safari, Captain A. Gauhe, came in, yesterday, from Zanzibar, encountered strong south-west monsoon.—The City Line s. s. City of Venice, Captain F. Snow, which came in harbour, yesterday, from Glasgow and Liverpool, had strong monsoon gale with heavy sea. The captain also reports that he passed a Saint Line steamer ashore on the north side of Perim.

A PARSEE WEDDING.—On Sunday evening, a wedding in respectable Parsee families took place in the presence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., and other leading members of the community and their families. The bridegroom is a grandson of the second Parsee baronet, and the eldest son of Mr. Cowasjee Dady Limjee Banajee, a retired merchant and a estate holder; the bride being a daughter of the late Mr. Cursetjee Palanjee Powala. Mr. Dady Cowasji, the bridegroom, is a cotton merchant, and does large business with some of the local mills. Miss Chandurbai, the bride, is a young lady, well-educated, and of a prepossessing appearance and great amiability. The wedding procession formed at the bungalow of Mr. Cowasji on the Altamont Road, and went over to the bride's temporary residence in Mr. Hormasji Bomanji Jejeebhoy's new building on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Here the ceremony of uniting the young couple in holy wedlock was solemnized by Dastoor Cursetji Bejonji, assisted by another priest, after which presents of valuable dresses, jewels and cash were exchanged between the presents and relatives of the contracting parties. The guests then retired to dine, and after some singing, dispersed.

A SINGULAR REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITE.—About 8 o'clock, on Sunday evening, one Jamnagir Gopalgir, aged twenty-five years, residing in the compound of the Walkeshwar Temple, was walking up the north steps leading to Walkeshwar Road, when he accidentally trod on a snake, which bit him on the left foot near the small toe. Jamnagir immediately returned home and applied a ligature around his ankle. Between five and ten minutes afterwards Ramchunder Succaram Mistry, a neighbour, renowned for curing snake bites, hearing about what had taken place, proceeded to the house with two young fowls, and after lancing the wound, applied the hind parts of the fowls to the bite. More fowls were brought and similarly applied until twenty died. The man was pronounced out of danger when the last fowl so applied remained alive, and the man is now doing well. This man's mother was, on the 20th of March, 1894, bitten by a snake on the big toe of the left foot when this same man, Ramchunder Succaram Mistry, was called in, and after using twenty-five fowls, saved her life, and she is still alive and well. The nineteen out of the twenty fowls applied in the present case were forwarded to the Byculla police office yesterday morning.

THE S. S. DCO. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers, per Italian steamer Dco. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, sailing to-day, at 9 a.m.:—

	FOR GENOA.
Armstrong, Mrs	De Souza, Revd A D
Barabino, Capt E	Edwards, Lt
Bird, Mr	Grant, Lt
Buman, Mr P	Horovich, Mr C
Cardan, Major	Kiernawder, Mr and Mrs
Carrara, Mr C	Lash, Lt A O
Celeri, Mr A	Masoaretti, Mr G
Colonello, Mr	Radice, Mr G A
Cristani, Mr S	Sharpe, Major
Daffus, Capt	

"INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines. Toilet Preparations and Articles. Invalid Food. Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY

RAIN is badly wanted in Kulu for the Indian corn, the falls hitherto having been unusually light. There have been none of the usual steady monsoon downpours lasting forty or fifty hours at a time. The river Beas has fallen far below its usual monsoon level, and is not much higher now, if at all, than it was in the end of March. There is not the slightest sign of anything approaching a flood.

AT the instance of the Surgeon-General, Government has directed that the General Hospital Nursing Institute shall in future be known as "The Lady Wenlock Nursing Institute, General Hospital, Madras."

THE Government of Madras has relinquished the idea of legislation in respect to breaches of contract, now presumed to fall under Act XIII of 1859. It has been reluctantly compelled to adopt this course owing to the attitude assumed by the Government of India. This is bad news for planters. We shall have something to say on the subject at an early date.

THE material for giving the cars of the Madras Electric Tramways a trial trip by the overhead system is on its way out from London, and it is said the experiment will be carried out this month.

A SHIKAR party from Madras Government House, Ootacamund, including Lord Wenlock, Baron von Massow, Messrs. MacCartie and Price, has just succeeded in bagging another tiger about four miles from the end of the lake. The tiger took shelter in a dense *shola* and would not break till Lord Wenlock went in. It was then hit by Mr. MacCartie, but not mortally, and took shelter in another neighbouring *shola*. All efforts failing to dislodge it, Mr. MacCartie and the Baron went in. Mr. MacCartie discovered it in the centre of a dense thicket. Covered by the Baron he fired, and the tiger charged to within a few feet, but was driven back by the Baron's shot. It broke at the top of the *shola* in front of Lord Wenlock, who finished it.

THE East Indian Railway earnings, first thirteen days of July, were Rs. 17,00,552. Corresponding thirteen days last year, Rs. 16,49,650. Increase, Rs. 50,902. From 1st to 13th July, Rs. 17,00,552. From 1st to 13th July, last year, Rs. 16,49,650. Increase, Rs. 50,902. Miles open first thirteen days of July, 1,686·39. Corresponding thirteen days of last year, 1,663·61. Increase, 22·78. Per mile open, first thirteen days of July, Rs. 1,008. Corresponding thirteen days of last year, Rs. 992. Decrease, Rs. 16.

DURING the past week there has been little to chronicle in the way of increased or more general rainfall. On the 13th, when a slight cyclonic storm lay off the Kathiawar coast, somewhat heavy rain was falling along the West Coast, but there was very little elsewhere; while, when the depression cleared away, which it did on the 14th, heavy rainfall ceased and only scattered showers were reported all over the country. From the 15th until the 19th hardly any rain has fallen over Upper India, and only more or less scattered rainfall, though often of considerable amount, has been received in other parts of the country. In consequence the meteorological returns show a very general, though not universal, deficiency in the state of the seasonal rainfall: the only important exceptions to the general defect being shown by the stations in Orissa, Ganjam, Chota Nagpur and Oudh, the extreme North-West of the North-West Provinces, on the Kumaun Himalayas, in Bundelkhand and in Travancore. Elsewhere the deficiency is general, and in Burma, East Bengal, Behar and parts of the Central Provinces it is large. On Friday a depression had crossed the coast from the Bay into South-West Bengal, and conditions again presented a closer resemblance to normal monsoon conditions than they had for some time past; but pressures are high over a very large part of the country, and appeared to be closing up around the depression, so that probably it will have a very short existence, and its effects on the weather will be very transitory.

IT is announced that Major D. F. R. DAWSON, of the Coldstream Guards, has been appointed Military Attache at Paris, in place of Col. the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot. Major Dawson has been Military Attache at Vienna with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel since 1890. He is (says the *Globe*) a Major in the Coldstream Guards, in which regiment he served in the first part of the Egyptian war of 1882. Afterwards he served with the Mounted Infantry, and was present in the engagements at Tel-el-Mahuta and Kassassin, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. In 1884 he served with the Nile Expedition with the Guards Camel Regiment, and as Staff Officer to Col. Boscawen.

IN presenting the gold medal of the Balloon Society to Dr. W. G. Grace Sir Richard Temple contributed the following interesting item of autobiographical information:—"As an old cricketer myself, I have not forgotten the mysteries of the game, but in the present day the wicket is so managed that the batsman always gets the best of the bowler. In my days I occupied the position of longstop, now no longer required in the field, but it was one of the hardest and most important. Not only were the hands used, but face, chest, limbs were often called into play in stopping the ball. But now all is changed, and things are much easier."

WHERE will be the next French Colonial expedition, as soon as the Madagascar business is over and paid for? Probably (answers a Paris correspondent) to the even deadlier clime of the Gold Coast. The great African chieftain Samory, a far more powerful enemy of France than the Queen of Madagascar, and whose sway extends over countries bigger than England and France, has set up his capital at Kong. He is organizing an army which, from French accounts, will be a serious thing. It is organized on French lines by native deserters from the French service, and is armed with repeating rifles smuggled from Sierra Leone. The authorities on the Gold Settlements feel certain that Samory will not fire the first shot, but will defend himself desperately if attacked. The natives wish France to let him alone, preferring a chieftain to a still more powerful and irresponsible French lieutenant, and, on the whole, exactions by the former come cheaper in the end than the taxes required for an army of officials. Samory has now what may be called without exaggeration an army. The failure of the Monteil expedition last year has caused the wavering natives to go over to him. This expedition has been admittedly a mischievous blunder undertaken in the teeth of instructions of the French Government. To negotiate with Samory, a technical rebel, is out of the question. This course would be fatal to French prestige, already damaged. The only alternative will be an expedition, and in a few months the Chambers will probably be called upon to face this painful necessity.

THE change of Government in England has been welcomed in Germany and Italy. Even the *Cologne Gazette*, which has not often anything good to say of any English party, thinks that the fusion of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists will prove a happy turning point in the domestic history of the British Empire; while of Lord Salisbury, as Foreign Minister, it says:—"A man to whom nothing human is unfamiliar, and the reverse of a crabbed specialist, Lord Salisbury seems peculiarly fitted to exercise a conciliatory influence in all directions." Equally worthy of notice is the observation of the "Debats," speaking for France, that the foreign policy of England will now be in good hands, and that there is no reason for supposing that Lord Salisbury will be less conciliatory than his predecessor. On the other hand, the Russian papers, as their utterances are summarised by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, think that Lord Salisbury's return to power bodes nothing favourable for the Russo-French alliance.

THE Czar had not, up to a day or two ago, received the representative of any foreign Power since his marriage. He has, however, just granted an audience to M. de Montebello, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Whether the priority thus accorded to the Envoy of "la Grande Nation" was accidental or designed, it will be equally welcomed at Paris as a new proof of Russia's regard for the susceptibilities of her faithful ally.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

N.-W. P. INDIGO CROP.

THE first forecast of the indigo crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, for 1895, is as follows:—AREA.—The areas dealt with in this forecast are taken both from the Patwaris' papers, in which the area sown with Indigo by the help of canal and well irrigation up to the middle of April is returned; and from the returns of the Canal Department, showing areas irrigated by the canals up to the end of May. The total area sown with indigo up to the middle of April, according to the Patwaris' papers is this year 2,53,741 acres, as compared with 2,71,374 acres returned last year; while the indigo area receiving canal irrigation up to 31st May last, is reported at 2,22,043 acres as compared with 2,33,478 acres last year. The area this year shows in the first instance a decrease of 6 per cent. and in the second of 22 per cent. The decrease has taken place almost entirely in the Middle and Lower Ganges—Jamna Doab; and is ascribed to the low prices obtained last year, and also to partial failure of the crop due to heavy rain, which has discouraged sowings this year. The following table shows the area for each division of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, during 1894 and 1895:—

Division.	Area reported by Patwaris to be sown with indigo up to the middle of April.		Area reported to be irrigated from canals up to the end of May.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Meerut	82,181	79,287	97,424	97,914
Agra	1,05,420	88,917	1,45,939	1,05,471
Rohilkhand	7,320	8,287	...	277
Allahabad	25,458	32,351	43,385	19,381
Benares	5,367	6,629	...	...
Gorakhpur	30,518	32,342	...	...
Total N.-W. P. ...	2,57,464	2,37,783	2,86,478	2,23,043
Lucknow	3,251	2,264	...	...
Fyzabad...	10,656	13,694	...	...
Total Oudh ...	13,910	15,958	...	...
Total N.-W. P. & Oudh ...	2,71,374	2,53,741	2,86,478	2,23,043

Condition.—In most districts the germination of the sowings is reported to be poor; in some cases owing to the poor quality of the seed, in others, to the excessive heat. Injury from insects and hot winds is reported from Bulandshahr, Mainpuri, Etawah, Etah, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jalaun, Sultanpur and Partabgarh; while in Aligarh and Muttra the damage caused is reported to be severe. Prospects have however, improved since the commencement of the rains; and taking 100 to denote a full average condition, the following figures represent the condition of the crop in the last week of June as reported by Zamindars. The average condition for each district is given in the appendix:—

Division.	Condition. (full average crop=100). 1894.	1895.
Meerut	75	90
Agra	81	80
Rohilkhand	81	92
Allahabad	75	81
Benares	81	77
Gorakhpur	75	85
Oudh	75	85

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratee of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, at June to date.
Delhi	29·456	W	4	103·0	77·1	70	0·23	5·53	-1·35
Agra	29·477	SW	12	98·0	76·7	83	1·36	3·03	-2·76
Cawnpore	29·509	WSW	...	87·3	77·1	83	1·53	6·40	...
Allahabad	29·488	WSW	16	89·6	73·9	79	...	4·23	-2·17
Jhansi	29·532	W	4	89·1	78·2	87	0·02	12·09	-1·48
Jacobabad	29·355	S	4	111·9	87·0	63	...	0·11	-0·86
Karachi	29·541	WNW	24	93·3	81·7	79	...	0·85	-1·39
Jeypore	29·536	W	8	98·0	73	...	...	4·39	+0·94
Ajmere	29·541	W	14	89·2	77·6	79	...	5·97	-2·02
Deesa	29·603	WSW	18	92·3	76·0	87	0·19	7·64	-2·14
Ahmedabad	29·646	WSW	5	89·7	77·1	84	0·48	13·76	...
Bhuj	29·678	W	21	89·4	77·4	87	0·10	9·36	+2·63
Rajkot	29·635	W	17	87·9	73·7	87	0·23	13·54	-0·57
Veraval	29·663	WSW	27	83·0	78·3	87	0·08	7·26	...
Neemuch	29·610	WSW	17	85·8	74·6	88	...	11·23	+0·02
Indore	29·553	W	8	87·7	72·6	80	0·05	12·42	+0·15
Saugor	29·588	SW	11	79·3	73·4	94	0·09	19·11	+1·23
Jubbulpore	29·590	W	6	79·9	74·1	91	0·01	25·41	+0·06
Hoshangabad	29·642	WSW	4	79·8	74·2	93	0·58	31·20	+1·17
Khandwa	29·676	WNW	13	89·2	75·1	85	0·31	8·99	-3·66
Raipur	29·600	WSW	12	82·8	75·6	88	...	22·80	+2·14
Nagpur	29·644	WSW	9	87·2	76·6	89	...	18·98	-1·33
Chanda	29·697	W	13	89·0	76·2	81	...	8·31	-4·94
Akola	29·635	WNW	9	88·0	73·7	82	0·05	13·78	-0·28
Surat	29·679	W	3	86·0	78·1	81	0·68	17·15	-0·34
Malegaon	29·688	WSW	15	88·4	72·6	75	..	7·25	-1·37
Bombay	29·744	WSW	17	85·0	78·0	81	...	22·80	-2·42
Poona	29·755	W	71	84·0	70·4	84	0·05	10·21	+0·39
Ahmednagar	29·744	WSW	11	85·2	69·4	79	..	9·42	...
Aurangabad	29·726	W	7	83·3	69·2	82	0·02	13·70	...
Sholapur	29·757	WSW	13	91·7	71·6	76	...	7·59	-0·65
Ratnagiri	29·779	SW	9	84·0	73·9	89	0·76	54·93	+4·74
Belgaum	29·780	W	10	76·2	66·3	94	0·05	15·97	+1·11
Goa	29·813	NW	7	84·1	75·4	91	0·39	62·89	...
Karwar	29·813	Calm	4	81·2	76·5	90	0·90	70·63	+2·84
Mangalore	29·783	ENE	2	89·0	74·9	95	0·62	87·95	+20·22
Cellon	29·855	Calm	3	83·5	75·0	93	0·06	56·91	-2·31
Cochin	29·870	W	M	85·2	74·7	93	0·41	41·89	-2·54
Bangalore	29·854	SW	9	82·8	66·3	98	0·42	5·28	-1·26
Second cabad	29·795	W	13	90·6	71·9	81	0·01	5·55	-4·18
Masulipatam	29·717	Calm	8	92·0	76·1	95	0·13	8·40	-1·29
Bellary	29·738	W	10	89·2	75·9	71	...	5·90	+0·73
Cuddapah	29·770	SW	M	93·1	77·1	85	...	9·07	+1·39

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INDIAN INDUSTRY; Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

We annex our usual weekly comparative statement regarding the movement in cotton in telegraphic advices calling for notice in this column having been received since those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	4,000	4,000	10,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	8,000	7,000	19,000
" " Continent	2,000	5,000	16,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	7,895,000	6,831,000	4,974,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,425,000	2,830,000	2,210,000
" " to Continent do.	3,188,000	2,269,000	1,993,000
" Stock in the Ports	380,000	260,000	316,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	3,080,000	2,514,000	2,671,020
" Surats	234,000	233,400	210,840

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,487,000	1,287,370	1,343,820
" London	10,000	7,000	8,000
American Afloat	30,000	23,000	32,000
East Indian "	22,000	20,000	8,000
Total	1,549,000	1,340,370	1,391,820
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 11-16d.	3 15-16d.	4½d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3 1-4d.	3 7-8d.
Difference	11-16 1.	13-16d.	5-8d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,72,992
" " Branches	..	"	49,989
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	50,18,460
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,56,149
Other Authorized "	Unchanged.	"	.....
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	Dec.	"	1,46,705
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	5,90,587
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	95,138
Cash	Inc.	"	41,22,632

The continued abundance of Money and the diminution in the demand for trade accommodation, to be looked for in the present almost inanimate state of business in most of its branches, is again emphasized by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, which shows a large increase in the Cash Balance, say of 41¼ lakhs, at 265¼ lakhs, against an addition of 46½ lakhs in the week preceding that covered by the present Return. This is due to the large accession of 50¼ lakhs to Private Deposits last week, reduced by an increase of nearly 6 lakhs in Bills discounted, Loans having, on the other hand, fallen off slightly, making the net decrease in trade requirements 45¼ lakhs. There had been withdrawals from Public Securities to the extent of 2¼ lakhs; and an increase of 1¼ lakh in Government Securities, about accounting for the difference between the diminution in the Cash Balance, and falling off in the trade demand.

COTTON has been firm here to-day and prices have advanced from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. No business whatever has again been done for export; and the purchases by local consumers have only reached 1,550 bales, consisting of 500 Compta Giuned, at Rs. 197; 200 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 191 to 195; Julgaum, at Rs. 170; and Bengal, at Rs. 162; 150 Dharwar, at Rs. 188¼; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 180; Pachora, at Rs. 150¼; and 150 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 175 per candy.

More rain, ranging from 25 cents at Delhi to 2 inches 74 cents at Cawnpore, fell in the Bengal Cotton circle after the middle of last week, but this morning's telegrams report the need of a further fall in that circle, where the average is only about half that of last season for the same period. In all the districts of the Oomrawuttee circle (where moderate rain had fallen) the Cotton plants were flourishing, and a break of fine weather was needed at Barsee; as it was also in the Broach circle, where also the Cotton plants were doing well. In the Dhollera circle, there had been heavy rain at Veerumgaum, and a lighter fall in the other districts, and Cotton sowing generally was making good progress. At Bellary the sowing of the crop had not commenced, owing to the absence of rain.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have both been closed to-day for a native (Hindu) holiday.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	830 bales.
Wheat	4,205 owts.
Linseed	1,944 "
Rapeseed	984 "
Poppyseed	612 "

FREIGHTS remain as lifeless as ever; but rates are nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Early in the day some resale Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 1 5-32d. for near transfer, and again in the afternoon, a fair amount of telegraphic was also reported to have been done between Banks for forward transfer, and a few three months' sight Merchants Bills were offering at 1s. 1 3-16d. without finding buyers. There has been no enquiry, however, from Merchants for Bank Paper, for either ready or forward delivery, and our quotations closed as they had opened as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 1 7-32d.	"
France 3 "	1·39¼.	"

Bank remittance being quoted forward at 1s. 1 5-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 1-8 for Cash, 108 1-16 for the Settlement at the end of this month, and 107 13-16 for the August account, and remained at these rate throughout the day in a steady market, leaving off on the same level.

SHARES have again been quiet with no movement in any line excepting Cotton Mill Scrip, in which we note an advance of Rs. 65 in Mahalaxmee; of Rs. 20 in Central India; of Rs. 10 each in Empress, and Sassoon; and of Rs. 5 in Lord Reay; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 10 in Lukhmidas; and of Rs. 5 in David at our revised quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th July 1895, compared with the Statement of 13th July, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	July 13. Rs.	July 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,58,738	49,85,796
Do. do. at Branches	46,37,418	45,87,429
Other Deposits	3,56,17,101	4,06,35,561
Post Bills	5,120	3,420
Credits, undrawn	28,70,246	27,04,734
Rs...	6,31,88,673	6,80,17,019

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	83,98,134	85,54,283
Other authorised Securities	30,76,190	30,76,190
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	50,87,287	50,93,081
Loans do. do.	1,00,88,283	99,41,383
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,20,66,061	1,26,56,618
Dead Stock	3,97,926	3,97,926
Stamps and Stationery	21,920	21,691
Realized	...	...
Balances with other Banks	10,28,785	11,23,924
Cash	2,24,29,081	2,65,51,713
Rs...	6,31,88,673	6,80,17,019

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 21.

10 p.m.	83·9

MONDAY, JULY 22.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	83·3

NEW STORY BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

The concluding part of a new JUNGLE STORY, by this popular Author, will appear in the BOMBAY GAZETTE OF SATURDAY, JULY 27.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HAMILTON.—July 22, Monday, at about 7 a.m., at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, the Rev. J. Hamilton.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRY.—July 12, at Dilkhoosh, Cachar, the wife of J M Barry, of a son, prematurely.

CREFT.—July 15, at 15, London Street, (Calcutta), the wife of Henry G Creft, of a son, prematurely.

LINTON.—July 8, at Raneegunge, the wife of A E Linton, Engineering Dept., E I Ry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MANUK—MICHAEL.—July 9, at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, by the Rev P Jacob, assisted by the Rev R David and the Rev S Johannes, John Manuk, to Ella, daughter of J Michael, Esq. of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BARRY.—July 13, at Dilkhoosh, Cachar, the infant son of Rosie and J M Barry.

DUBUS.—July 14, at Berhampore, (Bengal), Marie Clemence (nee Banizette), wife of the late E E Dubus, aged 34.

LINTON.—July 8, at Raneegunge, the infant son of Alfred Edward Linton.

MORSE.—July 17, at the Clarendon Hotel, Kurseong, George Henry Morse, aged 29 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1895.

THE Russo-Chinese Loan which has now been subscribed for, gave rise to a good deal of contradictory rumour during the first week of July. In Berlin financial circles were so perturbed at the prospect of losing any of the handsome profits likely to accrue to French and Russian bankers entrusted with the operation that they showed a tendency to reckon on the refusal of the Chinese to accept the £16,000,000 and to look forward to consequent international transaction in its stead. It was actually believed for some days in the German capital, and in at all events some newspaper offices in London, that the sixteen million loan would fall through and that £40,000,000 would be raised in London, Berlin, and Paris, under the guarantee of Great Britain, Germany, France, and Russia, the Chinese Customs being, of course, collateral security. It was confidently asserted that this remarkable financial evolution had been effected by the joint pressure exercised by Great Britain and Germany on China, which had been brought to see the danger of placing her future in the hands of Russia and France. Nevertheless the two latter powers were included in the list of the guarantors of the loan. This anticipation was however without any more serious foundation than the fact that a loan for the comparatively paltry sum of one million sterling was put on the London market, and covered more than ten times over. The loan, which bore interest at six per cent., and was at a minimum price of one hundred and six, was entirely distinct from that since negotiated at Paris under the guarantee of Russia. That the British Government would under the prevailing circumstances guarantee a loan of forty millions to China was a supposition absurd in itself, yet the journalists who had just before been exulting in the cleverness, with which British diplomacy had secured the everlasting gratitude of Japan, by refusing to join the new "Triple Alliance," which insisted on the retrocession of the Liao-tung Peninsula applauded the proposal to guarantee a loan to China to oust Japan from Port Arthur. The supposition that Russia would go to the trouble of raising a heavy loan with the concurrence and assistance of France without having first made sure that China would agree to the conditions on which alone it could be handed over to her was so improbable, that it is difficult to understand how it was taken seriously even for a week. But Prince Bismarck himself was disturbed by it. He dreaded the effects of Russia's ill-humour if she received a rebuff from China at the instigation of Germany and England. In the ex-Chancellor's Hamburg organ it was pointed out that Germany had co-operated with Russia against Japan through a desire to bring herself again into touch with her northern neighbour; and that to bring about a fresh estrangement by co-operating with England in China would only increase Russia's distrust. We need not dwell upon that point, for, as we have said, it is in the highest degree improbable that Great Britain and Germany acted so inconsiderately as was supposed. Attention may be more usefully directed by the political meteorologist to the Bismarckian view, which is on this question the view generally held in Germany and especially in Potsdam, that it is the interest of that Power to favour Russian Expansion in the Far East, and avoid any estrangement with that Power by favouring England. The *Times* Berlin correspondent gives this passage from the inspired article in a telegram published on July 1:—"If Germany's co-operation against Japan was due to a desire to bring herself again into touch with Russia, well and good, but any fresh estrangement in favour of England would only increase Russian mistrust. What the consequences for Germany would be were plain from the fact that in spite of the Triple Alliance war would probably break out at the moment when both Russia and France desired it. Further, by alienating Russia, Germany would place herself between two stools in Africa. Germany, concludes the Bismarckian organ, must do all in its power to promote Russian expansion towards the East." In the same telegram some emphasis is given to a statement coming from a "well-informed personage in St. Petersburg intimately connected with the heads of the ministries and the court—respecting the feeling of resentment prevailing in that capital at the supposed interference of the two Powers. The statement was to the effect that while it was asserted abroad that the action of Russia was calculated to drive England into the Triple Alliance, the fact was that England and Germany on their side could not have done more than they have towards giving a clearer and firmer form for all emergencies to the good understanding hitherto existing between Russia and France. On this point the immediate future may perhaps disagreeably enlighten you. You may answer that it is maintained that nothing will happen in the future in the Far East, which has not been discussed by England and Germany or has not obtained the approval of these two Powers. To that I reply that on all questions of any international importance, which have to be decided in Europe, in Asia, or in Africa. Russia and France will form a solid compact and brazen whole, the one supporting the other with life and goods. You can imagine to yourself whither that will finally lead. Russia and France are not conscious of any guilt." To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The evidence is growing daily that Russia and France have a working alliance not only for European and Asiatic but for African affairs also. The journal which is usually regarded as the semi-official organ of Russian foreign politics, the *Novoe Vremya*, lately asserted that the visit of the Abyssinian envoys to St. Petersburg may influence the Oriental policy of Russia more than Nasrulla Khan's visit to London may affect the destinies of Asia. However that may be, we need not be surprised if before long the close attention of the civilized world is turned to the situation in Egypt and the Nile Valley. There can be no doubt that the position of affairs there is one full of menace to the continuance of our friendly relations with France, and consequently of Russia also.

THE native subscribers of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund have just passed a resolution, which so far as we can judge seems unparalleled for its indifference to the rights of a handful of European subscribers. The Fund was started some fifty years ago for the benefit of widows by a few clerks in the Secretariat, and struggled for an existence until Government came to its help, and agreed to become its bankers and to pay it a privileged rate of interest of six per cent., besides giving it some smaller privileges. Its progress was slow; in ten years it had barely fifty subscribers, and in twenty-five years it had reached only one hundred and fifty. It was composed of Natives and Eurasians, with two or three Europeans and in 1871, as exchange had begun to fall, a rule was adopted that the widows of Europeans should be paid their pensions at two shillings to the rupee. This concession meant little at the time, but as a bait to Europeans to join the fund it proved highly attractive, and in a few years the number of Christian members alone had run up to one hundred and fifty. Their influence and example proved so beneficial that the total number of subscribers soon reached to six hundred, when it was considered prudent to cancel the Rule as regards new subscribers, and to retain it as regards those who had joined under that condition. The Rule had served its purpose. The fund, we believe we are right in saying, had accumulated a capital of eleven lakhs of rupees, had increased the pension to widows, and had initiated other benefits. From a small and weak society it had grown into a large institution, with several hundred subscribers, including a number of leading Europeans in the service, who, we are assured, would not have joined except for the attraction of the two-shilling rupee. Meantime the actuary at every valuation reported a large surplus over liabilities of from 1½ to 2 lakhs of rupees in every two years, and after deducting a large amount to come from the contingencies the balance was returned to members in the shape of reduced subscription. In this way over 2½ lakhs have been appropriated by subscribers under a Rule, which is somewhat singular. Under this Rule many subscribers pay no subscription at all, while about three-fourths of the members have their subscription reduced by about sixty per cent. Into this happy state of affairs the actuary has exploded a bomb by declaring that, although there is a large surplus of nearly two lakhs, yet it is not advisable to appropriate it to reductions of subscriptions nor to keep it in reserve owing to the uncertainty of exchange. The native subscribers, however, whose appetite appears to have been tickled by abatements for so many years, have determined that they will have their abatements at any cost, and as the actuary declares that it must be reserved for the possible loss by exchange, what is more easy than to get rid of the loss by exchange by refusing to pay the widows of Europeans at the two-shilling rate? We hear they have abolished the rule, and they will now proceed to apply the money, which had been accumulated for the benefit of the widow. Fortunately these proceedings are subject to the confirmation of Government, and it is we trust a foregone conclusion that this apparent attempt at spoliation of the European widows will not be permitted. Had the Fund been insolvent, and unable to meet its obligations, there would have been some necessity to cut down the benefits provided to subscribers in order to save the Institution, but when the Fund is not only solvent, but exceedingly prosperous it is hardly to be expected that Government will permit a Society, which is under its protection, to repudiate its obligation merely in order that it may lay hands upon a surplus which the actuary says must not be spent, but must be reserved to meet possible demands. It should not be forgotten that there is such a thing as an obligation, which they cannot honourably repudiate at their own will and pleasure, and that they are bound to pay the full rates which they contracted to pay when they formed the Fund. If a native widow were to reside in England she would get her pension at the same rates as the European widow. The rule applies to all alike, but practically it is availed of by a few Europeans only. Five widows reside in England, and it is possible the number may be increased to ten, but that is no reason why an obligation should be dishonoured. It is suggested as a matter for serious consideration whether the management of the Society should not be resumed by Government considering the latest development.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL TURNBULL'S report on the mofussil civil hospitals and dispensaries of this Presidency shows that no less than 2,327,598 patients were treated during the year, and that of this enormous number considerably more than thirty thousand were in-door patients. The Surgeon-General expresses his gratification that the number of out-door patients, represented by proxy, has diminished considerably. There can be no doubt that this change is in the right direction, for the system of sending other people to obtain medicine, not only opens the door for fraud, but also takes away from the apothecary an opportunity for observing what progress his out-door patients are making. Malarial fever again leads the way in the list of diseases, more than one-fifth of the total cases treated being of that denomination. The Surgeon-General desponds of seeing much improvement in regard to this disease, and he may well do so, for his advocacy of woollen clothing, instead of cotton, as a preventative is as little likely to reach the ears or eyes of the poor cultivators and others whom it concerns as the fact that Lord George Hamilton has been made Secretary of State for India. Dr. Turnbull very truly observes that no permanent subsidence of the disease can be hoped for until the sanitary life of the people generally improves, and this process is certain to be a slow one. At the same time he takes courage in reflecting that during the past quarter of a century advances, not inconsiderable in amount, have been steadily and silently made in all directions. Perhaps the advance would be somewhat less tardy, if some attention was paid to the teaching of the elementary laws of sanitation in the primary school. We fail to discover in the report any reference to the question of travelling dispensaries, but it is to be remembered that Government did not issue their resolution on the subject until a short time before Lord Harris' departure. A short time ago Government accepted the very liberal offer of Mr. Ranchodlal to found one of these peripatetic institutions for the relief of physical suffering, but we have not heard that any further progress has been made. But no doubt the report for the current year will deal with the question, more especially if the suggestion that a part of the Harris Testimonial Fund should be devoted to this object is carried into effect.

OUR Insurance Coupon has been so much appreciated by our subscribers and advertisers—though fortunately none of them has yet given occasion to his heirs to claim the Rs. 10,000—that we have decided to extend the system. Under new arrangements, which we have concluded with the Sun Life Office, each copy of the *Bombay Gazette* will carry a free policy of assurance against both accident death, and either by rail or sea, and the policy will be applicable to every railway in India, Burma, and Ceylon, and to every sea, or part thereof, and every river from Aden to Tenasserim, and from Matura to Srinagar. Full particulars will be issued hereafter.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SYAJIRAO GAEKWAR, leaves Ootacamund on the 24th inst., arriving at Poona, on the 27th inst. His Highness stays at Poona for three days, and is expected to reach his capital on the 2nd proximo.

THE United States Circuit Court, at New York, has decided that murder is an accident. The Bombay Accident Insurance Companies hold it to be a felony, therefore not an accident, and refuse to include in an accident policy the liability to pay an officer's heir in case of a sepoy running amuk and killing him. Nothing but an actual life policy will do.

THE hearing of the appeal of Leandro Mascarenhas, the defendant in the Portuguese Defamation Case, from a decision of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was concluded before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade, at the High Court yesterday. The magistrate convicted the accused on the 25th ultimo on three charges of defamation in having published in the *Anglo-Lusitano* newspaper three letters defamatory of the complainant, Lyrio Sylvestre Castellino, and had sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 450. It was urged for the accused that his defence had from the beginning been that the matter was published in good faith, and that he had produced before the magistrate the persons on whose information he had relied. At the conclusion of counsel's arguments, their lordships reserved their decision, until Monday next.

THERE is a trouble ahead for the Chinese Government, says the *China Mail*. The French authorities appear to be adopting vigorous measures in reference to the anti-missionary riots in the Province of Szechuen, and it is to be hoped all the Foreign Governments will at last awa

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND ARMENIA.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Lord Salisbury has informed his Excellency Rustem Pacha, Turkish Ambassador in London, that the British Policy in regard to the Armenian question remains unchanged.

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 22.

The Porte has appointed Shakir Pacha to supervise the proposed reforms in Armenia.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

VISIT OF INDIANS AND BURMESE TO WINDSOR.

LONDON, JULY 22.

At the invitation of her Majesty the Queen a number of Indians and Burmese, connected with the Indian Empire Exhibition, visited Windsor Castle, on Saturday, and were most graciously received by her Majesty.

COLLISION BETWEEN ITALIAN STEAMERS.

145 LIVES LOST.

ROME, JULY 21.

A disastrous collision occurred, to-day, between two Italian steamers, in the Gulf of Spezzia, when 145 passengers and three of the crew were drowned.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The following news has been received from General Gerard :—"I have safely crossed the Dcukor Pass with my party. Having crossed on the evening of the 15th instant I expect to arrive at Sarhad on the 17th. I found a large quantity of fresh snow on the glaciers, which made the passage most difficult for successful transport. I have in consequence lost over a dozen ponies, and many of our men have suffered considerably from snow-blindness and other causes ; otherwise all is going well.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the full programme of next Thursday's Legislative Council :—A Bill will be introduced to amend the transfer of the Property Act so far as it relates to grants from the Crown ; a Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code will be passed ; and the Pilgrim Ships Bill will be referred to a Select Committee. The new forest school regulations have received the formal sanction of the Government of India.

THE MADRAS PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

The office of the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, will be removed to Ootacamund.

DEFENCE WORKS AT RANGOON.

It is decided to abolish the Rangoon special defence of the division from August 31, and form from that date a military works sub-division of the Madras division for maintenance of the completed defence works at Rangoon.

INTERPELLATION IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Regarding the alleged intention of the Government imposing restrictions upon the privilege of interpellation in Legislative Councils, the *Pioneer* states on best authority that no such step in the least degree is probable.

EXECUTION BY GUILLOTINE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

The little French settlement Chandernagore has just been the scene of an unusual excitement this morning. A Hindu, named Sarat Chunder Bhattacharjee, was executed particularly for brutal triple murder committed last October. The execution was invested with additional interest from the fact that since Chandernagore came under the present rulers never has been a execution carried out in it, and that in order to fulfil the requirements of the French Penal Code it was imperative that the murderer should be executed by guillotine. However, for the carrying out of that there were no such thing as guillotine in all India. Pondicherry did not possess one, and accordingly officials had to send to Paris itself. The guillotine arrived at Calcutta, on Saturday, by the Messageries Maritimes steamer Eridan. By special permission of the Government of India a free permit, through British territory, was accorded the guillotine and a guard of twenty-five native soldiers that accompanied it from Pondicherry. Rumour says that the Governor of Chandernagore feared a popular rising at the execution, and that, as the settlement, is not provided with soldiers, being protected only by some fifty civil police, armed with antiquated pikes, he applied to Sir Charles Elliott for reinforcement of police for the occasion. Sir Charles, it is added, replied he would be quite willing to oblige the French authcrities, but that sending British police into French territory might possibly give rise to political complications ; and that in the circumstances he begged to be excused. Carpenters were busy all Sunday, making ready for the execution, which was carried out this morning. The guillotine stood in the centre of a maidan, round which was drawn a cordon of police, facing the crowd, which stood two or three deep. The convict marched firmly up to the platform which was strapped to a plank facing it, and when the plank was lowered to the platform, he lay helpless as a log of wood with face downwards. For a moment he endeavoured to look up the dreadful knife that he knew was above him ; but his bonds were firm. His neck was placed in a closely-fitting wooden collar, the knife descended like a flash of lightning, and the head severed from the trunk was shot into a basket conveniently placed for its reception.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 20.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 22.

O. L. steamer Orient from Suez arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Ormiston, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 3-8
3 per cent. Reates	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59½
Bar Silver	30½

The sum of about £228,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

General Low wired from Loram Kotal, on the 19th instant, that the budmashes, wandering in the neighbourhood of the camp of Dir, on the night of the 15th, attacked some herdsmen, living on the outskirts of the camp, and succeeded in cutting and slashing two of them. Further, that two telegraph wires were cut, two miles north of Mundah. On the 16th sixty yards of wire and one post were stolen.

General Low inspected the hospitals at Loram Kotal on the 19th ; later on, one of the foregoing wounded herdsmen died, and the other is not expected to live. Three sheep-dealers were murdered at Chakdarra on the 16th. Five miles south of Kanbat one post and ten yards wire was stolen, one Chowkidar killed, and one mortally wounded the same night. At the same place two armed men were brought in as prisoners to the Mundah from Panjkora the same night. The officer commanding at Mundah is awaiting a return of the Political Officer from Panjkora to take steps towards their identification. The Officer Commanding Panjkora has warned of the intended attack on his post during the night of the 17th, about 10-30 p.m. The sentry on the south-west of the camp fired at a small party. The enemy approaching his post they decamped shortly after. The sentry from the picquet on the south-east of camp saw the small party approaching him. The sentry was fired at, his rifle being struck by two slugs. He returned the fire with no apparent result. During the morning of the 18th instant a telegraph wire was cut seven miles north of Mundah, and one post was stolen. The convoy was fired at on the 19th, when moving from Dir to Bandai. The escort sent a party in pursuit, who wounded one man after a long chase. They captured two men. The other wounded man has for the time succeeded in hiding himself, but the capture is expected. A search is continuing, and also being made in the neighbouring range of hills, where possibly other budmashes are hiding.

General Low inspected the Bedfords Camp on the 21st. The telegraph line from Sado along the Panjkora river route is completed as far as Robat, and an office opened at the latter place on the 19th.

CHITRAL PRISONERS.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

It is probable that the Bajauri prisoners, sent by the Amir to India, include the three brothers, three nephews, and two cousins of Umra Khan, with 20 wives, 27 children, 59 male and female servants. These will probably be sent to Dharamsalla. Umra Khan is being treated as a guest at Kabul, but the Amir may send him to India also, unless he desires to retain him until he sees how Chitral is to be settled.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

A meeting for arranging the programme of the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting was held to-day, Major-General Blundell presiding. Matches have been approved and ordered to be circulated amongst officials. In team matches of young soldiers the prize is new which General Blundell offered. The prize of Rs. 100 for British, and also Native, the Napier Memorial Shield, the Gillespie Cup, and Harris Challenge Cup are the same as last year. Lord Sandhurst, Generals Nairne, Gatacre, and Nicholson, Colonels Tandy and Carrington, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and a few Native Chiefs have given prizes for individual matches for British and Native troops ; and also the Native Championship Series, valued Rs. 3,050, with five medals.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

The Maharajah of Patiala, accompanied by the Maharani Bidence and suite arrived to-day, by a special train from Patiala. After a stay of two days they proceed to Ootacamund.

AN ADDRESS TO SIR MUNCHERJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 22.

A large and influential meeting of residents, consisting both of the non-official and official element, was held this evening, at the High School, under the presidentship of Nagarset Bhagvanbhai, to vote an address to the Honourable Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree congratulating him on his election by the Bethnal Green electors as a member of the Imperial Parliament. A resolution that an address on vellum, illuminated, and enclosed in a casket, be forwarded, was carried. The address expresses their heartfelt pleasure at his election in affectionate and grateful terms for his valuable past services to the State, especially as a Member of Council in the Judicial Department, which, under the paternal Government of his Highness, is now in as efficient a condition as is consistent with the reputation of this State. The address expresses their conviction from their past knowledge of his consummate abilities as well as his vast experience of Native States that he will do credit to his exalted position and will never fail, in addition to the duties he owes to his constituents in England, to look after the interests of this country and its people. A short telegram was soon after sent to him to England to inform him of the address voted, together with thanks to his electors.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. H. HASTIE has been restored from the half-pay list to the 18th Hussars.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. D. COOPER, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUTENANT N. R. RADCLIFFE, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for eight months on medical certificate, to England.

CAPTAIN S. L. MURRAY, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England and join the 2nd Battalion, to which he has been posted.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India :—Surgeon-Major H. J. Barratt, Army Medical Staff, for six months on medical certificate.

SERGEANT S. C. BIRCH, Highland Light Infantry, on promotion to a Lieutenancy in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been posted to the 1st Battalion of the latter regiment.

VARIOUS reports on the experimental long-running of troop-trains, carried out during the past relief season, received, show that on the whole they are favourable, but where the views of the men themselves have been obtained they are against the system, and as they are the class chiefly concerned, the Commander-in-Chief considered these opinions were practically decisive. His Excellency was further of opinion that though it was practicable to run troops long distances under special arrangements, it was not desirable or conducive to the comfort, health or efficiency of the men, and that the old system of running from rest camp to rest camp is best suited to Indian requirements. The Government of India have accepted the above views, and the old system will consequently be reverted to.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..	3 p.m.	...	..
Teheran	22	2	16 p.m.	...	22
Suez	22	2	35 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 22nd July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	...	1
„ Karachi	...	21	...	1
„ Madras	...	38	...	1

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

UPS AND DOWNS.

ONLY a few days ago I happened across Walter G. George, the once famous long-distance runner, and was not a little surprised to learn that Fortune had frowned upon him more severely of late than ever. So serious, indeed, was the outlook that it has been found necessary to start a testimonial fund for his aid, a prominent official of one of our foremost cross-country clubs having undertaken the duties of hon. secretary. It was rather a pitiful story of ups and downs the old runner had to tell, and one could not help feeling sorry that a man who was the idol of the running path only a few years back should have reached the end of his good luck so quickly. He had just heard from W. G. Grace, who had been pleased to join the list of subscribers to the fund. What a striking contrast between the two "W. G's."—one right on the pinnacle of fame, the other buffeted, baffled, and well-nigh forgotten. Few men of modern times have had the chances of Walter George, but somehow or other the best use has not been made of them. He once had some intention of writing the history of his career on the running path, and if he did this there would no doubt be plenty of interesting reading for those who care to have an occasional peep behind the scenes. During his amateur days he probably won more prizes than any man of his time : times out of number he had only to compete at an athletic gathering to be absolutely certain of winning one or more first prizes, for he was an immense "draw" at his best, and secretaries of sports were only too glad to include a scratch mile race in the programmes, if by so doing they could secure the attendance of W. G. George as a competitor. On his day, and this day came pretty frequently, he was invincible at a mile, and one has only to call to mind the fact that his amateur record for this distance, accomplished upwards of ten years ago (4mins. 18 2-5secs.) has never been beaten to prove what a wonderful runner he was at his best. Everybody knows, of course, that this time was afterwards beaten by nearly six seconds in a professional race with Cummings, of Paisley. There have been many attempts, and some of our present day milers, Lutyens and Bacon for instance, have been very near it, but George's amateur record stands unbeaten to-day. Questioned as to whether he thought it was likely to remain on the books much longer, he says himself that it is bound to go when the man and the day come together, and Lutyens is the runner he names as the one most likely to upset it. Perhaps the most formidable opponents of his day were B. R. Wise and W. Snook, both extremely good men. Wise, the Oxford University runner, had rather a short career in England, leaving for the Antipodes with any amount of running in him. Snook, however, proved a thorn in his side many a time and oft, for George had only to be the slightest off colour to see the little fellow from Shrewsbury gallop past him,

A CHALLENGE CUP.

In relating a little story concerning a valuable challenge cup it will not be necessary to mention names, and if I say that it had to be won twice in succession or three times in all, that the distance was one mile scratch, and that a famous miler had won it with ease when first put up, perhaps my readers will be able to recognize the parties concerned. The amateur champion, as I have said, had already secured possession of the cup for the first year, but with a careless disregard for consequences, had "realised" a certain sum in the almost sure hope that at the next contest he would be able to claim it as his own property. When the annual sports came round, the challenge cup—a valuable trophy, by the way—had, of course, to be produced, the guardian thereof accompanying the holder to the gathering, as certain obligations had to be fulfilled by the amateur miler. Just at that particular time the amateur champion was completely out of form, but yet fast enough to win if another certain person did not put in an appearance. Should his relentless little opponent start in the race, the holder had no chance of winning, and there would be a very pretty "to do." As it happened, the said opponent not only turned up at the meeting, but showed conclusively by his running in one of the earlier events that the mile scratch was a gift for him with the holder of the cup off colour. Having laid out a very considerable sum in purchasing the trophy, the Committee of the sports were naturally elated at the prospect of a slashing race between the famous rivals, and had every confidence, too, of retaining the cup for another year at least. When the holder of the trophy arrived, and was informed of the presence of his rival there was more than a flutter in the dovecotes—consternation was depicted on the faces of the whole of the party concerned. What was to be done ? The cup had to be retained by the holder at all hazards ; but how was the victory to be accomplished. One man had perforce to compete to make good his claim, the other had made a definite promise to the promoters to endeavour to save the cup being won outright. The interview between the rivals will not be forgotten by either for many a day to come. On the one hand there was the man trained to the hour, full of confidence, and anxious to cross swords with his more famous rival ; on the other was a weak, nerveless, stale and thoroughly frightened individual, embarrassed almost out of his wits. Persuasion, supplication bribery was resorted to, but the little one remained firm in his intention to compete, and as he put it, "to win." Meanwhile the sports were proceeding merrily enough, the little episode of the challenge cup being known to a few only. The tearful voice of the embarrassed one at last broke down the other's resolution, and when the bell rang for the one mile scratch race everyone was on the tiptoe of excitement, in anticipation of the great race between the two fastest milers of the day. The holder of the trophy walked to the starting post pale as a ghost, but where was his antagonist ? He was nowhere to be found. The grounds and tents were sought high and low, the race was delayed some time, but all to no purpose. There was disappointment everywhere, except, of course, in one particular quarter. The race was run, the trophy won outright in wretchedly bad time, and disappointment deepened into disgust. Only those who were concerned in the "scheme" at the time knew how a cab had been sent for, stopped a short distance from the entrance to the ground, and eventually driven to the station with a celebrated little miler, enveloped in a long ulster, and with hat pulled down over the face, for a "fare." The story leaked out a short time afterwards amongst a few who occasionally get a peep at "Mr. Arrangement." It was a queer little plot, but full of anxiety for more than one concerned in it. Neither of the runners are in the amateur ranks.

A COOL CUSTOMER.

Not many years after this, one of the runners concerned in the challenge cup business had to resort to various expedients in order to "keep the pot a-boiling," and travelled about from place to place as Brown, Jones, or Robinson, as the case might be. A wonderful run of successes had been followed by reverses, and with few professional foot races being promoted, except the sprint handicaps at Sheffield, Manchester, etc., amateur gatherings had occasionally to be patronised. A few friends were touring in quite an out of the way quarter in North Wales, on cycles, and being informed of a certain "gala" and athletic sports in the district, the next day they decided to pay a visit to the ground and see what sort of amateur champions "gallant little Wales" could produce. The day was evidently a great one for the entire district, for the inhabitants appeared to have turned out en masse men, women, and children being present in thousands. Greatly to their surprise, quite a good number of betting men were present, speculation on the different events being very brisk. One of the items in the programme was a mile flat race, and as the competitors sauntered to their starting places our little party were simply astonished to see a well-known professional amongst them. The build, the style of running, and one or two other peculiarities of our little pro., were unmistakeable, but since we had last set eyes on him in running costume, the colour of his hair and his moustache had by some mysterious process been changed from black to a pronounced red ! One or two of our party were a trifle sceptical on the point of identity ; but we had an opportunity of confirming our first surmise. Starting off a big mark—the little fellow could have given the scratch man anything up to 150 yards start probably—the race proved a gift for our old amateur acquaintance, who won, by about a couple of yards, apparently "All out." He was heartily cheered by the enthusiastic Welsh people, looking, all the time, the personification of innocence and modesty. Just as he was about to enter the dressing tent one of our party met him with a familiar "Hello, B——! How are you ?" "I'm very well, but you are mistaken. My name's J——," replied the runner. "Is it ? Well, how long is it since it was S——?" That settled the question ; deception was useless. "Half a minute, and I'll be with you when I have dressed." We waited for his coming, and it was a queer story we listened to—how this, that, and the other had gone wrong ; how difficulties and troubles had surrounded him on every hand, and how hard it was to win a race with his past performances known to everyone. His little "connection" had won a pretty sum of money over his victory, and when the prizes were distributed, Mr. J——, the winner of the mile, was amongst the missing. This happened some few years ago, but I daresay such an experience is not unknown to-day.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

It is a pleasure to turn from these shady practices to the memorable deeds of one of the brightest ornaments who ever adorned the amateur racing path, viz., Mr. H. O. L. Tindall. The brilliant running of E. C. Bredin of late has caused many references to be made to the old Cambridge University champion's feats. Perhaps a glimpse at his athletic career may not be uninteresting. Mr. Tindall was born at Dane Hill, in February, 1863, and in the autumn of 1882 went up to Christ's College, Cambridge. During his first term he won the 300 yards Strangers' Handicap from the 18 yards mark. At his college Sports the next month he carried off no fewer than six events, ranging from 100 yards to half-a mile, three of the races being won from the scratch mark. Various successes gained in college races, entitled him to a place in the Inter-University contests at Lillie Bridge, but he only managed to get second to a fellow Cantab in the quarter of a mile race. During the summer he indulged in cricket, and later on repeated his former triumph by winning six events straight off the reel at his college sports, on this occasion taking the mile race as well as the shorter distances. The year 1888 was a most successful one for Tindall, he winning splendid races at the West of Scotland meeting, Peterborough, and the Civil Service Sports, creating a new record at the latter meeting by winning the 600 yards race in 1 min. 12 3-5 sec., the record at that time being held by F. J. K. Cross. At Widnes, he won the half mile and quarter mile scratch races, and won the amateur championship at Crewe in the easiest fashion in 51 2-5 sec. He improved on this considerably, however, in November, for entering the Strangers' Race at the Trinity College Sports he won the quarter mile in 49 4-5 secs., which equals the time of C. G. Wood. Besides being a beautifully easy and graceful runner, in his athletic days he was a good football player, both Association and Rugby, and a cricketer of no mean ability. When in training, he always entrusted himself to the care of Jack White, "the Gateshead clipper," to whose unremitting attentions he attributed much of his success on the path. Mr. Tindall, who has since taken holy orders, stands 5ft. 8½in. in hight, and weighs just under eleven stone. Good judges have declared his style well-nigh perfection, for so easily did he glide over the ground that many people were utterly taken in by the long, easy, graceful stride, and it was only when he sprinted easily past his opponents that an idea could be gleaned of his marvellous pace.

POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

THERE has been very little going on this week, so my letter must be a short one. Everyone is complaining of the dullness of the present season, but in reality it is much the same as its predecessors, and Poona, as far as I know it, seldom bursts forth into much gaiety until the end of August, and then the entertainments that could comfortably be spread over three months are most uncomfortably crowded into about three weeks.

The first ball given by his Excellency the Governor and Lady Sandhurst in Poona was held, at Ganeshkind, on Wednesday.

The guests on arrival were received by Captain Walton and Captain Levett, A.-D.-C., and were introduced to Lord and Lady Sandhurst by Captain Heneage, A.-D.-C., and Major Owen, Military Secretary.

Dancing began soon after 9-30, and the ball-room was well filled, though not overcrowded. The weather was unfortunately very wet, which prevented any arrangements being made for sitting outside between the dances, but ample sitting-out accommodation had been provided in the hall and corridors, which were tastefully decorated with plants and coloured lights. The Government House string band played the following programme :—

Valse	Doctrinen
Valse	Ever and Ever Mine
Lancers	Her Majesty's
Polka	Black and Tan
Valse	The Distant Shore
Valse	In Old Madrid
Pas de Quatre	Happy Darkies
Lancers	Indiana.
Supper Valses	El Nerva
	Jeunesse Doree
	Weit Von Dir
Valse	Minnesanger
Lancers	La Cigale
Valse	La Zingana
Polka	La Verre en Main
Valse	Blumen der Liebe
Valse	Blue Danube
Galop	John Peel

An excellent sit-down supper was served about midnight. Here is the menu : I noticed some pretty frocks here and there, but on the whole people were not out-of-the-way smart. A lovely dress was worn by Mrs. Vaughan-Harrison, of greeny blue brocade, with designs of shiny beetles' wings on the bodice. Mrs. Bagnell's black and white striped dress, with rose-colored sleeves and trimmings was noticeable and decidedly smart. Mrs. Seaton in white, with yellow trimmings, looked very nice, and Mrs. Le Mesurier, Miss French, and Miss Stevens all wore pretty dresses. I noticed several bodices cut, in what I presume to be the newest fashion, i.e., very wide on the shoulders with the sleeves hanging very much off the shoulders, and supported thereon by small straps, or wreaths of flowers. I do not think they are by any means becoming, certainly not to a thin neck.

There have been some capital runs lately with the hounds, but I am sorry to say that illness has broken out amongst them, and several couple have died, and others are ailing. The ladies' shooting match last week was won by Mrs. Blundell and yesterday by Mrs. Webb. With this small amount of news I must end my letter for this week.

THE Japanese forces continue to make headway in North Formosa, but to all appearances it will be some considerable time till absolutely peaceful conditions are reestablished.

MADAME Marcella Sembrich has returned to London, and will, in the part of Violetta in "La Traviata," make her first appearance at Covent Garden for, we believe, eleven years. Although opera-goers, doubtless, have not altogether forgotten the distinguished Galician prima donna, who, in the early eighties, was so popular a vocalist here, particularly in the operas of Mozart, it may nevertheless be of interest to remind musicians that Madame Sembrich was originally a "prodigy" pianist and violinist. One of her teachers was Professor Stengel, whom she afterwards married, and who accompanies her to London. While she was studying as a pianist under Liszt she discovered a voice, and was for some time under the younger Lamperti at Dresden. It was there, after tentative appearances at Vienna and elsewhere, that she made her real operatic debut in 1878. In 1880 she won great success by singing at the Lower Rhine Festival, and a few months afterwards she came to the Royal Italian Opera. Her parts included Dinorah, Margaret of Valois, and Lucia, but her greatest successes were gained in a revival of Mozart's "Seraglio," in which she took the part of Constance ; in the high soprano role of the Queen of the Night in "The Magic Flute ;" and as Susannah in "Figaro," which, with Madame Albani as the Countess, and Madame Pauline Lucca as Cherubino, was, we believe, the last character in which she sang at Covent Garden in the summer of 1884.

THE DOOMED MANUFACTURE OF COINS IN BOMBAY.

WE are now in a position to give some interesting particulars regarding the existing coining in Bombay, of the Farukhabad rupee, a manufacture which has led to the introduction of a special Bill in the Viceregal Legislative Council. The Farukhabad rupee which was one of the current coins of the realm before the time of the East India company was in use until the year 1877, when it was called in by the Government of India. As soon as the Farukabad rupee was withdrawn from circulation, the law which made it, penal to manufacture a counterfeit *current coin* became ineffectual in regard to it ; and enterprising private traders in this city commenced to manufacture the coin to be used for ornaments. This was, however, only done to a very small extent until the Mints were closed in 1893, when some enterprising speculators taking advantage of the consequent depreciation in the value of silver, began to manufacture the coins on a very large scale in Bombay. A Hindu who owns a foundry, situated in an isolated part of the town, undertook to manufacture the rupees openly for dealers and traders. Immediately there was a great demand for the coins, and it is estimated that nearly fifteen thousand of them have been manufactured daily at the foundry. The rupees are imported to Rajputana and Central India to be used for ornaments ; but they are largely used as current money also. As the law at present stands this coinage is not illegal, but the Bill now before the Legislative Council will so amend the law as to make the manufacture of any coins, whether in circulation or not, a penal offence. The original Farukhabad rupee is said to be equal in value to the current rupee, but without testing the counterfeit coins it is difficult to ascertain its intrinsic value. Owing to the cheapness of silver the traders must be making a good profit by manufacturing and selling the coins. Besides the proprietor of the foundry in question, there are, it is stated, some twenty-five goldsmiths in Bombay, called *praja sonis*, who manufacture various kinds of coins. It is alleged that these goldsmiths use very inferior alloyed metal, and that they make an especially large profit by counterfeiting asrafi, a coin used in the time of the Great Mogul Emperor Akbar. The genuine asrafis are, indeed, very rare, and numismatists are always ready to pay fancy prices for them, and such prices have been given for the counterfeit "ancient coins" only a year or two old. The fact of the coins being in use was first brought to the notice of the Government of India by their Political officers at Rajputana and Central India.

THE JUNIOR BAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the turn which the controversy about the junior barristers' grievances has taken some barristers seem to give very unfair treatment to the native solicitors. From the side of native solicitors also there is a point of view, which the barristers appear totally to ignore. Most of the native solicitors in Bombay had to pass University examinations in Arts and Law, before they prepared themselves for the very difficult test of the High Court. While at college the would-be solicitor has very often the privilege of knowing the would-be barrister, sometimes even in the same class, where, however, he failed to perceive in his class-brother any latent talents, which a short stay in England was to force into prominence. The examinations which the former got through without much difficulty proved very often a stumbling-block in the way of the latter, whose repeated ill-success at last obliged him in despair to give up the University course entirely. The disappointed gentleman would then go over to England, spend three years (and these too not in close application to books), pass an examination or two, in which hardly ten per cent. of the candidates get ploughed, and then come out to India as a full-fledged barrister. Fully aware of the strength, which this equipment would imply, is there much cause for surprise if the native solicitor hesitates to entrust such native barrister with work, wherein the latter would expect of the former the deference, which human nature would willingly accord only to superior intellect, and which, if inefficiently conducted, would ruin not his own prospects alone, but the interests of his poor clients also ? No doubt, an English junior is not necessarily superior to his native brother at the bar, and the native solicitor, who invariably prefers the former, because he is an Englishman to the latter, who simply affects European manner and assumes superior airs, is to blame to a certain extent. There is, however, one extenuating circumstance in his favour ; of the abilities of the native barrister he knows too much, and so it is but natural that he should give a trial to the English junior who has the apparent advantage of the groundless of a thorough English education in his favour. He will not renew his confidence if the English junior does not show good work at the first trial, while a native barrister may receive a fair share of attention on proving his abilities. Business is business ; and a native solicitor, because he has the courage to speak on the Congress platform, or that he sympathises with the aspirations of his countrymen, it does not necessarily follow that he is bound to scare away his clients by entrusting work to incompetent hands. People don't expect barristers who are in sympathy with the Congress to do the professional work without receiving any fees.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

A GIRL MURDERESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There was a sad case of child murder by a comparative child, reported in our Bombay daily newspapers about a week ago. The temptation to the murder was caused by that too common practice of loading with gold or silver ornaments a child, five years of age, too young to protect himself. In this case the prisoner was only 16 or 17 years of age, within one year of being entitled to be called a legal infant. Her name is Amniava. The temptation must have come to her suddenly, as it does to the large majority of those who, without apparent cause, are tempted to commit this crime. She saw the little child in a neighbour's house, adorned with few or many valuable ornaments, decoyed him into her house by a promise of sweetmeats, took his life, and stole the jewellary. She did her work so clumsily that she was detected without difficulty and arrested by a neighbour when in the act of carrying the body from her house to outside the village at midnight. She was tried at the Sessions Court of Bijapur, the assessors brought in a verdict of "Guilty," the Judge concurred and sentenced her to be hanged, leaving it to the High Court to show her some leniency if they thought fit to do so. Her friends duly appealed to the Bombay High Court ; the presiding Judges, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, stated that there were no extenuating circumstances, and confirmed the sentence of death. I freely admit that so far as one can judge there were in this case no extenuating circumstances, at least none such have been reported. I also admit that as the crime of child murder for the sake of ornaments is so very common, it is necessary that the punishment should be made as deterent as possible, and yet I cannot but think that had this case of so young a murderess been tried before a special jury of Bombay citizens the verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder would have been accompanied with a recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's comparatively extreme youth. I think it probable that if the circumstances of the prisoner were known it would be found that her family are suffering from the too common pinch of poverty. I acknowledge that this is not a circumstance which the Assessors could take into account in their verdict, nor could it influence the Hon. Judges in confirming the sentence. But it is evident that the prisoner was no hardened criminal ; her age, so much less than twenty years, is a reasonable evidence of this.

The fact that she acknowledged her guilt before the Sessions Judge is a further evidence that she was not hardened in vice, and deeply regretted what she had done ; had she been a hardened criminal such a confession would have been furthest from her thoughts. This, therefore, seems to me peculiarly a case in which his Excellency the Governor in Council should be appealed to for a mitigation of sentence of death to that of transportation for life. Her youthfulness, her sex, her candour in confessing her crime, all unite in making one think that she should be allowed time and space for repentance and a fair chance, by leading a better life in the future, of atoning for her detestible and miserable crime.

I have written this letter in the hope that it may be perused by someone in Bombay who knows her friends, so that an appeal may in due course be drawn up asking for a mitigation of the death penalty to that of transportation for life.

I need add nothing as to what a recent trial and the discussion attendant thereupon has shown to be a widely prevalent feeling in regard to the punishment of women charged with murder.—Yours, &c.,

DAVID GOSTLING.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER J. M. HAMILTON.

A MORE patient, painstaking, and conscientious professor has not adorned any of the local colleges, than Rev. Father John Menzies Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English Literature, at St. Xavier's College, whose death we announce with deep regret. What particular hour this sad event took place no one can say with certainty, but it is believed he expired between half-past-six and seven o'clock yesterday morning. He had been suffering some months from erysipelas on one of his legs, which necessitated his removal, some months ago, to the European General Hospital. For a change he was sent to a hill station, from whence he returned a few days ago, saying that he had regained his strength sufficiently to go on with the scholastic duties he loved so well. He found himself strong enough to attend his work, and re-opened his lectures in the second term in June. He was cheerful and in his usual calm mood on Saturday when his pupils heard him lecture for the last time. On Sunday night he dined with the other fathers of the institution and retired to bed, nothing unusual being noticed in him. He was missed at breakfast next morning, but no one suspected what had happened, until a little later when his room was forced open, the reverend gentleman was found dead in bed. Most probably he died suddenly, early in the morning. About half-past six o'clock some of the servants, while passing his room, heard him sighing and groaning, but they dared not enter the room, nor knock at the door. The servants apprised the other reverend fathers of this fact at nine o'clock, when the room was forced open. The late Father Hamilton was born on 6th May, 1839, at Glasgow, in Scotland, and was therefore 56 years of age at the time of his death. He received his early education in his birthplace, and joined the Order of the Jesuits on 18th September 1852, in England. His higher studies were carried on at Stonyhurst, the well-known Jesuit College in Lancashire, and at St. Buenoe, the celebrated College in Wales. After completing his course of studies at Stonyhurst he was placed for a considerable time in charge of the students of that great institution, and so liked the work that he resolved to devote his whole life to teaching. He then made a prolonged tour on the continent, visiting the principal places of France and Italy. On completing the tour he came out to India in September, 1872, with Rev. Father Bochum, who has since been gracing the College staff as Professor of Logic and Philosophy. The deceased Father Hamilton's career of twenty-three years in India was purely educational. During that whole period he was Professor of English Literature. For many years he was Examiner in the mofussil Matriculation Examination Centres, and as such conducted examination in Karachi, Belgaum, and Ahmedabad. Being a Professor of English Literature in the College classes he was the senior examiner in the higher Examinations of the Bombay University of which he was appointed a Fellow in 1877. He was one of the principal contributors to *The Catholic Examiner*. For the last ten years he had conducted the services in the Girgaum Catholic Chapel every Sunday. He had for the most part enjoyed very good health during the period of twenty-three years that he spent in India, and he was convinced that he did not require a change to Europe for the benefit of his health. This was unfortunately a mistaken view. Opportunities often came to him to go to Europe but he preferred to remain in India. About a fortnight ago he was asked to go to Poona for the benefit of his health, but he postponed the arrangements until his substitute arrived in Bombay to take up the work of lecturing to the young men, who University examinations were drawing close. The gentlemen coming out to take his place is expected on the 1st August, and if Father Hamilton had lived until then, he was to have gone to Poona for a season, and thence to Scotland to take furlough. During the vacation period Father Hamilton had travelled in several parts of India, his journey including a trip to the Himalayas. He leaves behind him a brother in Scotland, who is a member of the Benedictine Order, and is well known to the public as a contributor to Catholic periodicals in England. He was held in high esteem for his piety and exemplary character, and was beloved by his numerous students, friends, and colleagues, for his unvarying kindness and geniality. The funeral cortege left for the cemetery at 4-45. Many friends and students of the deceased were present when the cortege left the College premises, and many others joined the procession at the cemetery.

The service was conducted by his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, the clergy mostly the fathers on the teaching staff of St. Xavier's College and St. Mary's College participated in the ceremony. The body was interred in the Chapel Yard on the right at the entrance. The late reverend gentleman was kept in state in the Central Hall, St. Xavier's College Buildings, Esplanade Cross Road, during the day, and a very large number of people went to pay their last respects to him there. The numerous carriages, which formed the cortege delayed the procession reaching the cemetery, and it was past 6 o'clock when his Grace met the procession at the cemetery gate. The coffin was borne by six members of the S. J., and conveyed into the chapel, where the usual service having been gone through, it was brought out at the grave, and was lowered into the vault. Numerous wreaths were placed over it by the mourners present.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. B. V. RIFLES.

THIS match was played on the Islam ground, on Saturday, the 20th inst., and resulted in a victory for the home team by 28 runs. Both sides were not fully represented. The scoring, on either side, was poor. Mr. Pearcy was, perhaps, the only exception, and his determined hitting alone saved his side from disaster. The bowling honors of the day fall to the lot of the young colt Shaikh Hoosein who promises to be of great assistance to Islam this year.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ali N Trabjee, l-b-w, Fido	15
H C Tyabjee, c Horne	5
Goolam Hoosein, c Fido, Dyer	4
Mirza M Ali, l-b-w, Dyer	11
Ibrahim Rahimtula, c Hendricks, Pearsey	1
S C Tyabjee, l-b-w, Fido	3
Mirza A Reza, b Pearsey	10

admirers of Hindu cricket more grievously disappointed than yesterday (Sunday), at the complete collapse of their co-religionists, when after, dismissing a strong batting lot of their opponents for but 65 and securing for themselves 30 runs for but two wickets. This was mainly due to the trundling of Mistry and Cardmaster, the former performing the "bat trick." Madholkar for the Hindus displayed good batting and contributed 16. Bhandare, left round-hand bowler, bowled remarkably well for the Hindus. In the second venture the Brights gave a grand batting performance, and placed to their credit 139 runs for four wickets. Mistry played a magnificent game, and scored 62 which included a bit for seven. Gagrat and Reporter also gave good and healthy exercise to their opponents. Following are the full scores :—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Vakeel, b Bhandare	7	c Bhandare	9
Reporter, b Kothare	0	b Kothare	21
Gagrat, b Bhandare	19	b Dadarkar	29
Mistry, b Bhandare	0	not out	62
Santokjee, l-b-w	0	run out	1
Cardmaster, b Kothare	11	not out	3
Parakh, b Kothare	5		
Mody, b Bhandare	1		
Wadia, b Kothare	2	to bat.	
Balsara, b Bhandare	0		
Dootor, not out	4		
Extras	10	Extras	14
Total	67	Total	139

HINDU C. C.

	1st Innings.
Dohitre, b Mistry	2
Madholkar, b Mistry	16
Bhandare, b Cardmaster	8
Purshotum, b Mistry	1
Ram, b Mistry	3
Kirtikar, b Cardmaster	0
Dadarkar, not out	3
Rao, b Mistry	0
Bhaikar, b Mistry	0
Kothare, b Cardmaster	0
Bhandare L S, not out	4
Extras	7
Total	44

ELPHINSTONE C. C. II ELEVEN VS. NOBLE C. C.

This match was played on Sunday last, in which the Elphinstonians were defeated by 28 runs. The following is the score :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C. II. ELEVEN.

S P Pochkhanavalla, l-b-w, b Driver	4
M H Sanjana, b Driver	3
B C Machilwalla, b Driver	7
J N Bharucha, run out	7
M M Surty, b Driver	8
M H Vajifdar, run out	2
K H Seervai, b S Batliwalla	0
N H Chinoy, b Driver	24
D E Mody, not out	30
B K Row, b Battilwalla	3
S N Harda, b Battilwalla	1
Extras	5
Total	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
S Batliwala	65	3	34	1
K R Driver	85	2	38	5
B Batliwalla	55	3	16	2

NOBLE C. C.

S H Daver, b Chinoy	6
K R Driver, c and b Pochkhanawalla	24
F M Batliwalla, b Machilwalla	8
M Daver, b Seervai	21
M D Ayrton, b Machilwalla	0
Motiwalla, c and b Chinoy	7
N Wadia, b Chinoy	7
S Batliwalla, b Pochkhanawalla	30
Gocsl, c and b Pochkhanawalla	2
B Batliwalla, not out	4
D Daver, c and b Pochkhanawalla	0
Extras	14
Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
N H Chinoy	125	5	49	3
B C Machilwalla	120	10	25	2
K Seervai	40	1	15	1
S P Pochkhanawalla	50	2	31	4

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. MUNICIPAL C. C.

A match was played on Saturday last, and resulted in a draw in favour of the Elphinstonians. The Elphinstonians after making 111 runs for 9 wickets declared their innings closed. Their opponents making 57 runs for 8 wickets when the time was called. The following is the score :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

S P Pochkhana, c Chinoy, b Hale	2
M H Sanjana, b Hale	19
N B Santvalla, run out	23
M M Surty, c Masani, b Kaka	6
J L Billimoria, b Kaka	4
B Misry, c Daruwalla, b Chinoy	13
K B Sackelwalla, c Patel, b Daruwalla	4
N H Chinoy, c Chinoy, b Daruwalla	14
S H Mody, b Daruwalla	5
M D Ayrton, not out	4
R B Batliwalla, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	111

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Kaka	90	3	48	2
Hale	75	4	29	2
Chinoy	45	4	10	1
Daruwalla	25	1	13	3

MUNICIPAL C. C.

B Bhende, b Batlivalla	0
J Masani, c Billimoria, b Chinoy	1
C Patel, b Chinoy	3
M Daderker, b Mistry	20
S Kaka, run out	9
E Hale, c Mistry, b Chinoy	1
Adiwalla, b Mistry	6
Chinoy, b Mistry	0
D Daruwalla, not out	2
D Mello not out	0
Kanjiee, to bat	0
Extras	15
Total	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
N H Chinoy	70	8	15	3
R B Batliwalla	30	1	15	1
J L Billimoria	15	0	6	0
S B Mistri	20	1	6	3

RALLI BROTHER'S C. CLUB VS. DHONDI'S TEAM.

A cricket match, which was played on Saturday last between Messrs. Ralli Brothers' C. Club and Mr. Dhondi's team, ended in a very exciting finish. Mr. Dhondi won the toss and elected to bat, but his whole team was disposed of for 48 runs only owing to the splendid bowling of Messrs. Writer and Machhliwala. However the whole of Messrs. Ralli Brother's team was out for 47 runs on account of the excellent bowling of Messrs. Bilimoria (junior) Broker and Madon, thus leaving Mr. Dhondi's team victors by one run only. Following are the scores of both the teams :—

MR. DHONDI'S TEAM.

P Vakil, l-b-w, b Writer	9
M Parekh, c Mistri, b Machhliwala	6
G R Broker, run out	2
B Bilimoria, l-b-w, b Writer	4
P L Dhondi, b Writer	7
L Mehta, b Writer	0
D Ramji, c Gagrat, b Machhliwala	1
M Watcha, b Writer	0
K D Bhatia, not out	2
J B Madon, b Writer	0
V R Mehtaji, run out	7
Extras	10
Total	48

R. B. C. C.

B D Gagrat, b Bilimoria	3
B R Mistri, c Bhatia, b Bilimoria	9
J Machhliwalla, c Vakil, b Broker	0
Argani, b Broker	2
B Machhliwalla, c Mehta, b Bilimoria	12
D A Writer, run out	0
Walsh, c Parek, b Bilimoria	1
N Mehta, c Dhondi p Madon	3
Muthradas, b Bilimoria	6
Daboo, b Madon	2
S G Fathere, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	47

LORD RIPON C. C. VS. THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

The match resulted in a win for the Ripon Club scoring 63 runs in the first innings while the Elphinstonians made 56 runs. The former got a hard won victory by 7 runs over the latter through the successful bowling of F. Engineer who took no less than 6 wickets for only 20 runs.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS VS. BOYS.

An interesting match was played on the Esplanade last Saturday between the Teachers and Boys of the Fort High School, resulting in a victory for the former by two wickets and ten runs. Some of the Teachers, not turning up, a few boys were taken to make up their eleven. The Boys went in first and put to-gether 95, towards which N. Mody and Ashburner contributed 36 and 12 respectively in good style, 25 being extras. For the Teachers M. Patel, Bharucha (the Parsee left-hand bowler of ancient fame) and Colabawalla (cricket teacher) took three wickets each, while the remaining wicket luckily fell to Sanjana K. E. On the Teachers going in, Colabawalla and Patel A. M. (student) showed some very fine cricket and it was long ere their partnership could be dissolved. Patel scored 17 with very correct cricket. After his fall four more wickets added little to the score and within five minutes of time eight wickets had fallen for 86 runs. With ten runs wanting to win and very little time to do them in, Sanjana K. E. joined Colabawalla who as usual was playing a safe game. With a few merry hits by Sanjana and some byes the total of the Boys was reached within three minutes of time and in a minute more another decade was put up amidst the loud cheering of the school-boys who had assembled in large numbers to witness the game. At call of time the Teachers were left victors by two wickets and ten runs, Colabawalla and Sanjana both remaining not out for 29 and 12 respectively. The fielding of the school-boys was uniformly good except at the close when it seemed to have been much demoralized. They outdid the Teachers in courtesy by allowing them more than 25 runs in the shape of extras. The Head-master of the School, Mr. Framjee B. Master and several teachers keenly watched the game through all its stages.

BON-ACCORD OMERCARRY C. C. VS. JEWISH UNION C. C.

A match was played on the N. W. School of Art Ground on Sunday last afternoon between an eleven of the B. A. O. and the J. U. The result being in favour of the former.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN EAST INDIAN.

THE case in which Dr. Hyams and F. X. Fonseca stood charged with cheating the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in respect of the life-policy of the late A. Duarte, an East Indian, who died under suspicious circumstances, was fixed for hearing before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, applied that the case should be heard on the day fixed for the hearing of the charge of murder against Fonseca, as the evidence in the murder case would be the evidence in the cheating case also. Mr. Heming objected the application, and urged that if the charge was properly brought it must be proceeded with at once, but if it was improperly brought it must be dismissed. The magistrate granted the Public Prosecutor's application, remarking that the accused was in jail awaiting his trial on another charge, and it would not be a case of hardship upon him at all. Mr. Hugh Sealy who represented Hyams, said that his client should be tried separately to avoid confusion. The Public Prosecutor having no objection to this the magistrate granted the application. The case against Hyams will be heard on the 6th proximo.

The adjourned enquiry regarding the death of Anacleta Duarte, was resumed yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. F. A. Little, the Government solicitor, conducted the enquiry, while Mr. Hemming, solicitor defended. Superintendents Browin and McDermott and Sirdar Mir Abdulall of the C. I. Department watched the proceedings.

Bicoobai, a naikin, residing in a house, belonging to deceased, at Girgaum Road, said: I know this man F. X. Fonseca, and have seen him visiting deceased's house. He used to go there at intervals at a day or two. I recollect the day on which the deceased died, and saw him alive at seven o'clock, on the morning of the day of his death. He was sitting on his verandah, reading a book. After that I saw him chopping wood, when Fonseca came. Deceased and Fonseca talked, and then Fonseca went away. I saw him go away, and the deceased followed him. About an hour afterwards deceased returned alone. About noon I heard people crying in the house of the deceased, and then I came to know that he was dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming: It is going on for eight months since I went to live in the house. Deceased used to take liquor at night, and made a noise. I don't know, whether he drank liquor during the day. He only cried out at intervals of ten days, and used to cry out at about 9 or 10 p.m. When I was awake I used to hear him cry out, until 12 or 1 a.m. I mean by this that if he cried out, and I was awake, I heard him. The house stood in an oart, and there was no enclosure round it. I never used to go into the house. I don't know why the door was used to be locked and never heard why it was locked. My house was about twenty-five feet from the verandah, and I can see into it from my house. At night, when I used to hear the deceased cry out there was no light on the verandah, but there was a municipal lamp in the oart, which threw light into it. The oart has no bad to it or verandah, but there was a swing, and deceased did not sleep on the verandah I am kept by one man. The day before deceased's death I saw him reading a book. I did not see him three days before his death, and do not know what he was doing then. I saw Fonseca go to the house two or three days before the day in question about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. Sometimes I saw Fonseca go to the house in the morning and sometimes at night. A Christian named D'Monte lives downstairs, but I do not know what he is. I have heard that he belongs to an insurance office. Some people passing and repassing told me that deceased had died suddenly. Deceased was quite well in the morning and had been so since I have been in the oart. I have no particular enmity with deceased's death at the time, and did not hear that deceased had been poisoned. I don't know who the deceased's doctor was, and did not see any doctor come to the house. If the door of the house was open, I could hear from my house, what people were saying in the house of the deceased if they spoke loudly.

The coroner inquired of Mr. Hemming whether it would not be advisable in the interests of his client to reserve cross-examination of witnesses, as this was only a preliminary enquiry with the object of finding out the cause of death. If the jury brought in a verdict against his client, the police could prosecute him before a magistrate.

Mr. Hemming replied that his object in cross-examining the witnesses was to place all facts before the jury in order to enable them to arrive at a proper verdict.

Jetha Hera, a servant to a grain-dealer, at Girgaum Back Road, examined by Mr. Little, said that he knew the deceased, and remembered the day in question, when he was sitting on the verandah of his shop at 8 o'clock in the morning, while sitting in the shop the man Fonseca (pointing to accused) came in a victoria, accompanied by a Mahomedan. The carriage was stopped, when deceased got in it, and they all drove away towards the bridge, but witness did not know where they went to. He did not know whether they went to a liquor shop or not, but deceased, returned home, sat down to eat his bread, when he died. Witness heard this from the ayah who came to his shop, at 1 o'clock, and asked witness to fetch the brother of the deceased, and he did so. The ayah again came to his shop that day to buy some rice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming witness said that he did not see the deceased alive after he saw him get into the victoria that morning. Deceased had previously spoken to witness about his wife quarrelling with him for Fonseca visiting deceased's place, and that he had also seen them quarrelling. The wife used to tell the bailiff (accused) that he should not come to the house, as when he came her husband got drunk. She told witness this nine or ten days before the death. Witness did not know whether deceased or his wife had been drinking, when he heard them quarrelling. The ayah told witness that deceased returned home after taking some liquor, sat down to eat his bread and having eaten a little he died after shaking. The deceased then complained of some internal disorder. After taking the bread the disorder commenced, his body shook, and he died. The ayah said that it all happened in about two or four minutes, that is from the time the deceased began eating bread to the time of his death.

The deceased used to drink, and Fonseca used to give him drink. Witness did not know, whether deceased drank much or little; witness saw deceased drunk, and there was do sense in him. His people used to say he drank. Witness heard that Fonseca used to give deceased liquor to drink, and that he used to give deceased pocket money, four annas, eight annas, or twelve annas at a time. The deceased was simple. The deceased was of such a mind that if he was told something, he used to forget in a short time. The deceased had been like this since witness had known him. Deceased did not tell witness that he had either been to a doctor or taken any medicine. He did not witness that he (deceased) had borrowed a large sum of money from Fonseca.

At this stage the inquiry was further adjourned till this afternoon.

WAZIRISTAN.

CAMP DEGHAN, thro' MIRAN SHAH 20th July.

Camp Deghan, 19th.—The headquarters of the Tochi Column march four miles down the valley to-morrow, to Boya. The move is necessitated by the heavy sick rate prevailing, caused by the water supply having become foul owing to flooding. The water is better at Boya, owing to the river running for some distance under ground.

After a long interval of quiet this camp was again fired into last night, possibly to celebrate our impending departure. No casualties occurred.

The Government of India have reduced the status of the Staff Officer of the column from D.A. A. G. to S. S. O. second class. The appointment has been temporarily taken up by Captain Browne, Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain Rodwell, resigned.—*Pioneer.*

I. M. RAILWAY.

(First 13 days of July 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,						
Parcels, &c.	60,871	73,229	...	12,358	...	12,358
Goods ...	62,163	93,287	...	31,124	...	31,121
Other earnings ...	4,419	6,018	...	1,599	...	1,599
Total for period	1,28,953	1,72,534	...	45,581	...	...
Aggregate	1,28,953	1,72,534	...	...	...	45,581

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LEANDRO MASCARENHAS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 25th ultimo, convicted the accused of defamation on three separate charges, sentencing him to simple imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in respect of each of the three charges, the aggregate punishment thus inflicted upon the appellant being three months' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 450. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. L. De Souza, appeared for the complainant, Lyrio Sylvestre Castellino.

Mr. Lowndes, in continuing his remarks on behalf of the appellant, said that in regard to the preliminary point, namely, whether the accused was bound by his solicitor's admissions, he had one or two other English cases to cite; and having done so, he submitted their lordships would agree with him in thinking that, taking a point of the first instance, it was a point fit for consideration before a a full Bench. Turning to section 58 of the Evidence Act, Mr. Lowndes submitted that the case did not come under it. The dictum laid down by the Privy Council in a case to which the learned counsel referred, was that a prisoner could consent to nothing, and this had, through many years, been the impression of the profession.

Mr. Justice Jardine said he would consult the other judges on the preliminary point raised.

Mr. Lowndes then said, in regard to the merits of the case, that his client published the letters complained of with due care and attention. The facts which had been brought out pointed to the probabilities in addition to the universal rumour that the accused was connected with the burglaries. In a petition, signed by some fifty persons and presented to the Government of Goa in Bombay, the complicity of the accused in the burglaries was prominently mentioned, and the matter had become the subject of a general rumour. The fact that there was a universal rumour justified the accused in publishing it. It was a matter of fair comment, for the object was to stir up the Government of Goa in regard to matters at Colvalle. The fact of the accused not having published at once the letter in favour of the complainant could not tell against the good faith of the accused, because he had at once agreed to publish it, and only took time to make enquiry regarding it. On the 12th April, 1894, had appeared in the same newspaper a letter complaining most bitterly of the accused's irregularities; but no objection had been taken to it up to this time; and, therefore, the learned counsel said, the complainant had no great reason to complain of the present publication, which was comparatively very mild. The accused had made enquiry of every person he could enquire of before publishing the alleged libel; and that was a sufficient proof of his good faith. He could not make further enquiries, it was true, but that was only because he was absent from Bombay. It was a material fact that he was absent from Bombay, and although he was responsible "de facto," it was to be borne in mind, in mitigation of punishment, that he was only nominally responsible, and that he had left a proper person in charge. Although he was technically responsible, he had had no hand in the publication; and the learned counsel said it would be in consonance with the principles on which justice was administered in this court, if only a fine was inflicted without any imprisonment.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, on behalf of the complainant, remarked that this was a case of the grossest abuse of the liberty of the press; and the letters to which the learned counsel referred would show that there was an utter absence of good faith, and that the publication of the libel was not for the public good. Mr. Rivett-Carnac read and commented upon the letters complained of. In this case the paper was published in Bombay, and it could not be argued that the publication of the libel was meant to meet the authorities in Goa. The representation, it was urged, was not made to the proper authorities; and, therefore, it could not have been made for the public good. The plea of justification which the accused set up in the police court was a dangerous plea to set up; and he should not have resorted to it unless he thought he had sufficient evidence to prove it. The evidence which the accused called was the flimsiest and most unreliable that could be called before a magistrate: and the plea of justification fell through. Acts of dirt and indecency were published in the paper against the complainant for the reason that he was a Government official; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac said that, remembering that the evidence called by the accused was flimsy and unreliable, malice on his part was certainly to be presumed. One of the witnesses said in his evidence: "I was anxious to see the accused shewn up in the papers," thus giving clear indication that he had an animus against the accused; and that distinct malice was to be inferred. The learned counsel asked the court to look at the sources of the accused's information to see that he stood at once condemned, and was not actuated by good faith in the publication of the letters. He not give insertion to a letter on the other side, although he was asked to do so, again affording evidence of his want of good faith. When a letter of explanations was not published, the courts generally held it as cogent evidence of malice, and excluded the question of privilege altogether. Mr. Rivett-Carnac submitted that the plea of good faith failed, that the evidence of malice was clear, and that, therefore, the punishment inflicted on the accused by the magistrate was not at all severe. It was submitted that no case was made out for interfering with the conviction or sentence.

Mr. Lowndes, in reply, said the defence of the accused had from the beginning been that the matter was published in good faith, and that the accused had produced the persons on whose information he had relied. It was most strange, said the learned counsel, that the complainant had not ventured to prosecute Daruchas, who made very serious allegations in his letter against the complainant, and who repeated those allegations in court. Coming to the complaint about the non-publication of the complainant's letter of explanation, the learned counsel said the letter was never refused insertion, and further that it was always a doubtful boon to insert a letter in reply to an alleged libel.

Mr. Justice Jardine said the court would deliver their decision next Monday.

TRYING TO CATCH THE RIGHT PERSON.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY VS. SHAPURJEE DINSHAW DALLAS.

THEIR lordships, yesterday, delivered their full judgment in the reference by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, of the proceedings in a case in which the Municipal Commissioner proceeded against the defendant for failing to erect privies in an oart at Mahim. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, having appeared for the defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, having appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Justice Jardine said: The Presidency Magistrate has referred to questions of law under section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure along with some statement of the case and of the particular facts found. We take these to be that there is no privy accommodation for the families dwelling in the 22 houses built under the palm trees in an oart at Mahim, which oart belongs to the accused fazandar, and that these families use the land of the oart as a privy, as in Esu Bai vs. Damodhar I.L.R. 16, Bombay, 552. The Municipal Commissioner, on complaint by a neighbour of the stench and nuisance so caused, has called on the fazandar to provide privy accommodation. The magistrate assumes in his second question that the fazandar is not the owner of the houses, though he is the owner of the land on which they stand, for which he receives ground rents from the owners of the houses. The latter do not own or rent any of the land there except what their houses cover. Section 3 (m) of Bombay Act 3 of 1888 being evidently modelled on similar sections in Acts of Parliament dealing for sanitary purposes with owners and occupiers of property. Mr. Russell as counsel for the fazandar rightly rested his argument on English cases, dealing with the word "owner," and the question which in a variety of ways has occupied the Judges of England in construing divers statutes as to which of the persons holding an interest in a property is primarily liable as owner to fulfil the requirement of the statute. It was admitted at the hearing in this court that section 248 is enabling: the object is clearly to give powers to the Municipal Commissioner to get these nuisances abated. The suggestion that in the slow course of years the nuisance may disappear as new houses replace the present ones is not relevant to the questions of law, and we cannot interfere with the Commissioner or tell him how to use his discretion. The families must not be clothed with a privilege to commit a nuisance, which it is the object of the impartial law to abate; and the magistrate may have to put that law in force, even if its provisions will have a harsh operation. See in re Ganesh Narayan Sathe, I.L.R. 13 Bombay p. 608. Still it does not appear that the person liable will be put to any hardship more than usual as every body who improves his premises is put to some expense. As the law does require each person to erect a privy on his own premises it does not appear that there is any need to pull down the houses. If the housowners are the persons liable they can apparently combine to hire land for erecting proper privies. The real question is whether the fazandar as owner of the land or the tenant paying ground rent as owner of the house is the person primarily liable as owner of the premises. The word "owner" is elastic in meaning, as is said in the English cases, where arguments from convenience and common sense have always weighed with the Judges. Mr. Russell relied on Caudwell vs. Hanson L. R. 7 Q. B. 55.; Evelyn vs. Whichcord, and E. B. and E. 120, Mowrilyan vs. Labalmondiere, 1. E. and E. 533. We agree with him that the application of the word "owner" in section 3 of 18 and 19 Victoria Chapter 122 has a resemblance to the construction of the same word in section 3 of the Bombay Act. The effect of these cases is that the owner in fee entitled to a ground rent or quit rent is not to be taken to be the person primarily liable as owner, where there is a lessee or other person in beneficial occupation, actually getting the rents or capable of getting it if he choses to let the premises. The reasons given by Lush J. in Caudwell vs. Hanson that the statute was not intended to require investigations into titles and that the owner of the house was the beneficial owner may be reasonably extended to the present case. I will now refer to several other cases which may perhaps assist the magistrates in the like perplexities. Cook vs. Montague L. R. 7 Q. B. 418, is authority for interferring that in regard to notice about defective construction of a structural work, a privy, the beneficial owner of a house should be treated as the person first to be served. He was held by Justice Blackburn to be the "owner of the premises." This case does not conflict with Parker vs. Inge L. R. 17 Q. B. D. 584, which deals with the remedy the procedure affords to an owner served with a notice to improve a structural defect in a privy in his house, and who after using due diligence asks to allow him to allow him to put it right, is baffled by the absence of power to enter the premises during the period of the lease. The case also affirms the principle that the beneficial owner of the house is the person who ought to incur the expense of altering the structure; that principle appears to fix the houseowner here who would get the whole benefit, and not the fazandar, who made no statement such as by the magistrate, has no interest in the house, whose interest is confined to a quit rent for the soil. That the person who gets the benefit should bear the burden is affirmed in Lewis vs. Arnold L. R. 10 Q. B. 245, where the phrase "owner of lands and buildings" is treated as meaning the occupier, and is applied in regard to expenses of a Fire Brigade to the farmer whose haystack had been burnt, and not to his landlord. The same interpretation to avoid certain inconveniences mentioned by the Judges was applied in Woodard vs. Billericay Highway Board L. R. 11 Ch. D. 214 as to the lopping of trees overhanging a highway. There Jessel M. R. remarked that every man in occupation of land has a kind of limited ownership, and he read the word "owner of the lands" along with an interpretation clause which stated that "owner shall be understood to include occupier," shewing the word means occupier when the person in occupation is not the full owner. The Advocate-General, who appeared for the Municipality, argued that in section 248 the word "premises" should be construed as meaning the whole oart, so as to fix the fazandar as owner. This would be contrary to the spirit of the decisions I have reviewed. The magistrate should therefore be informed that the fazandar is not the person liable as owner of the premises to provide the privy accommodation, the beneficial owner of the house built on the fazandar's land being the owner within the meaning of the statutable provision. Under section 433 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Municipal Commissioner is directed to pay the costs of this reference.

Mr. Justice Ranade said: I concur. As the reasons which lead me to this conclusion are however somewhat different from those stated by Mr. Justice Jardine, I deem it necessary to state them here with some fulness. In my opinion the decision of the question referred to this court depends not so much upon the true construction of the word "owner" by itself, but of the words "owner of such premises" used in section 248 of the Municipal Act. If the word "owner" stood by itself, it might, as defined in clause (m) of section 3, apply equally to the fazandar who owns the land, as to the owners of the huts built on that land, for he receives the rent of his land, just as much as the owners of the huts might receive the rent of the huts if they had built them, and not occupy them. The proper construction of the section thus turns more upon the interpretation of the words "such premises" which limit the wider scope of the word "owner" used in it. Section 248 enacts that "If it appears to the Commissioner that any premises "are without a water closet, privy, or urinal or the existing water closet, privy or urinal available for the occupants" of any "premises" is insufficient or inefficient. . . . The Commissioner shall by written notice require the "owner of such premises" to provide a water closet, privy, or urinal. . . . A clear distinction is made between the owner and occupier of the premises, and the obligation to construct the privy is placed on the owner and not the occupants. Taking the context, the word "premises" here cannot properly be applied to the land, and obviously applies to buildings erected on the land. The preceding section 247 makes it unlawful to erect any new building, or rebuild any building, without a sufficient water closet, privy, or urinal. New erections being thus provided for, the next two sections relate to old buildings section 249 to buildings for residence, and section 250 to buildings intended for public use, such as markets, railway stations, factories, docks, wharfs, &c. In the first case the responsibility is placed on the owners of such premises, and in the second, on account of their importance, on the owners or occupiers of the said premises, i.e., factories, &c., to provide sufficient accomodation in the way of water closets, privies, &c. Section 250 lays down the conditions which regulate the efficiency of existing privies in both cases. The words used are: "The owner or occupier of any premises on which there is a privy shall leave between such privy and any building or place used or intended to be used for human residence (section 248) or in which any persons may be employed in any manufacture trade, or business (section 249) an air space of a certain width" &c. . . . The next section 251 refers to similar regulations, about water closets. All these provisions, seem to confine and narrow the more general meaning of the word premises used in section 248 to buildings, i. e., the huts in the land in dispute. A careful perusal of these parts of the act satisfies me that the word premises is not used in throughout the Act in one and the same sense, and that its sense has to be determined in connection with the context. It is used in a more general sense so as to include lands and buildings in the sections which relate to the taxation of property (sections 139, 170, 200 and 225), In section 172 it is used in the narrower sense, coming as it does after hotel, club. In section 174, 175 it is used in the wider sense in juxta-position with "land" and "building," as being a taxable unit defined in section 158. In the sections which relate to drainage, the word is obviously used in the larger sense, (sections 227-228-230-233, &c.) Section 231 is important in this connection, for in respect of drains, it is the parallel section to section 248, which relates to water closets, privies, and urinals. In this section, the word premises is mentioned as something appurtenant to the building newly built or rebuilt. The context determines its sense, and narrows it. It is used in this same narrow sense in section 242, so as to limit it to land unbuilt on in which drains are constructed. In the sections relating to buildings, the word is obviously intended to have reference thereto. In the sanitary regulation sections, such as 377, it obviously has reference to the land over-grown with vegetation, &c. It is hardly necessary to notice the other sections of the Act in which the word "premises" occurs. The instances given above will show clearly that the word is not used throug out in the same sense, and it may signify land, or building, or land and building, or land appurtenant to a building, according as the context requires it. In the section now under consideration, it is obviously used with reference to the building to which the privy belongs. Quite apart from the provisions of the Act, the primary liability to have a privy, water closet, or urinal must attach to the owner of the land in which the building is situated, when the two owners happen, as in the case, to be different persons. The words "such premises" must therefore be construed in this case to refer to the huts for whose residents privy accommodation is necessary. The owners of the huts therefore are the persons directly contemplated in this section as the persons on whom the obligation rests to comply with the Commissioner's notice. They were in fact accordingly in the first instance served with notices, and it was chiefly on account of the difficulty created by section 250 (a) of finding room in the small huts and of getting unbuilt land outside the huts, on which to erect the privies, that proceedings appear to have been taken against the owner of the land, though he had no interest or property in the huts, obtained no rent therefrom, and could not pull them down. This argument of inconvenience may be a matter for executive consideration, for the Commissioner may erect public privies under section 252. We do not think it is insuperable. Anyhow we cannot take it into consideration in interpreting the precise words of section 248. The same reasoning which would seek to make the fazandars liable under this section might be applied with equal effect to Government, where it has let State lands on long leases to private persons for building purposes. Such an application could never have been in contemplation in enacting these regulations for promoting the sanitary efficiency of private houses. For the reasons stated above I am of opinion that the questions referred to this court must be answered in the negative.

PRIORITY OF THE VEDANTA-SUTRAS OVER THE BHAGAVADGITA.

IN acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Professor T. R. Ammlerkar, Dr. G. Thibaut writes as follows :—Dear Sir,—Please accept my best thanks for the copy of your interesting paper on the "Priority of the Vedanta-Sutras over the Bhagavadgita." I have not yet had time to examine your arguments as carefully as the importance of the subject requires; but it appears to me that you have made out a very good case. You need not count me among your "adversaries" that certain Sutras refer to the Bhagavadgita. I have only provisionally accepted on the authority of the commentators. But I should not be astonished to see this assumption finally disproved. The whole subject of the true meaning of the Vedanta-Sutras requires a renewed methodical investigation. In my introduction to the translation of the Sutras, I merely aimed at pointing out that such an investigation is required and that we have absolutely no right blindly to accept Sankara's interpretations.

THE SIND DACOITY CASE.

THE hearing in the Dacoity Case, in which Khalife Makarpio is charged with abetment, was resumed in the Sessions Court before Mr. Gloster on Friday last when eleven witnesses were examined and seven more the following day. All these witnesses, among whom were a few Hindus, gave their evidence in favour of the accused. The evidence, of some of them was similar to what the last four witnesses had deposed on Thursday last, and the others said that they saw the police and the tracking party passing by their houses with Gulu under arrest, but did not see any buffaloes with them. The last witness examined on behalf of the defence numbered thirty-six after which Mr. Branson said he would call no more, but that he would address the Court, and the jury on Monday. We may here mention that one Hindu witness, named Khajurlo, who was examined on behalf of the defence on Friday last, said that he saw the police and the tracking party passing his house with Gulu under arrest, but did not see any buffaloes with them. In his cross-examination he was referred to a complaint preferred by him before Mr. Mackenzie, the then Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of the Shahbander Division, a few years ago against some Mahomedans, and implicating the Khalifo also on charges of serious injury, robbery, and unnatural offence, which case had subsequently broken down. In reply he made very faltering statements, and said he had preferred the complaint at the instigation of others and that Seth Pehlajrai had assisted him in it, and that Mr. Dujitsing had written the complaint at Seth Pehlajrai's request and that he never told him to enter in the complaint anything about the unnatural offence. He was then questioned whether he had reported the matter to the police before making the complaint, and whether he had made any mention about the unnatural offence in his report to the police. Here he seemed quite confused and did not know what reply to give, but after some time said that Seth Pehlajrai had made the report to the police. The circumstances seemed very suspicious to the Judge who ordered the witness to enter into a personal security for Rs. 500 to appear before the Court until it sends for the proceedings in the case in question and satisfies itself that what the witness had said was true. On Monday last Mr. Constable, the Public Prosecutor called Mr. Khushaldass, the Police Inspector, and examined him as to the whereabouts of Jumo, a police sepoy, whom accused No 2 referred to in his statement, and asked him what steps he had taken for his arrest. Jumo is not in police service now; having abducted a woman he absconded and is still at large, although warrants have been issued for his arrest. Mr. Khushaldass said he did not know Jumo's whereabouts, but that he did all in his power to ferret him out. After this Mr. Branson opened his address, stating at the outset that there was no theft of the buffaloes, nor recapture of them, and consequently no dacoity had occurred, and that there was no instigation by the Khalifo to commit robbery; but that Seth Pehlajrai, who is at the bottom of the prosecution has raised this row, taking as foundation for basing the case, the facts of the departure of the police and the tracking party with Gulu under arrest from the Malkraj. Then he spoke at length upon the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, and said that they were all interested in some way or other, and that some of them bore questionable characters; whereas almost all the witnesses for the defence were disinterested and good characters? After commenting upon the discrepancies in the evidence produced by the prosecution, he dwelt upon the evidence produced by the defence which, he said, was very conclusive. Then he came to the evidence of the approvers and said that it was very objectionable to make any use of it as the prosecution had failed to have it corroborated by other independent witnesses. Then he alluded to the fact that Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the Committing Magistrate, had made a great mistake in allowing the approvers to be at large, where they could be easily tampered with. He further said that the District Superintendent of Police had acted very illegally in sending Yaroo, a witness, to Karachi with a policeman with strict orders not to allow the witness to speak to any one on the way, and he then referred to the manner in which the case was investigated by the police, pointing out the suspicious actions of the police. He referred to the statements made by the Police Chief Constable, Abdulrahim, and the opinion expressed by him originally that the buffaloes were re-

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR W. PETERSON, the Principal of the University College, Dundee, has been appointed to the Principalship of the McGill University, Montreal, in succession to Sir William Dawson, the well-known author and geologist.

The Report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1894 describes the results of geological expeditions in Labrador and West of Hudson Bay. A deep boring for petroleum is being made at Athabasca landings and geologists believe that great quantities of oil lie in the Devonian strata beneath the chalk.

The "heliogene" light of M. Mare is an incandescent gas light similar to that of Auer and others, but instead of a mantle or cap over the gas flame, there is a fringe of fibres hung from a tight platinum wire. The fibres are made of metallic oxides, and incombustible. The arrangement prevents the flame from flickering, even without a glass or globe.

The Cracow Academy of Sciences has offered prizes of 1,000 and 500 florins for the best discussion on the theories relating to the physical condition of the earth, and for the advancement of some important point, of the subject. The essays must be sent in before the end of the year 1898, so there is plenty of time for intending competitors to "think the matter over."

"Ozobenzene" is the name is given to a new explosive compound of zone and benzene by its discoverers, MM. Renard and Houzeau. It can only be preserved in a dry atmosphere. When suddenly heated to 80 deg. C. it detonates, but not if slowly heated. Contact with ammonia, or concentrated sulphuric acid and other bodies, will make it detonate. It is insoluble in chloroform, ether, or petroleum, but dissolves in crystallisable acetic ether.

Mr. Warren's voltaic battery is something new in electrical appartus. It consists of a plate of zinc and a plate of borated carbon in a solution of salt of manganese and other substances. The carbon plate is borated by exposing it to a current of fluoride or chloride of borium while at a high temperature, then plunging it into a solution of oxalate of platinum, and warming it to redness in an atmosphere of hydrogen. One cell of the battery give an electromotive force of 2½ to 3 volts, and 12 cells give an electric are capable of melting tungsten, chromium, and titanium.

M. Prompt, the Inspector-General of Roads and Bridges in Egypt, has proposed to utilise the motive power of the Nile Cataracts. He would begin with founding an electrical station at Assouan, where there is a fall of 45 to 50 feet in height, from which 40,000 horse-power might be drawn. A second fall could be created by a dam near Cairo 15 feet in height. With the electric power thus obtained he would light the City of Cairo and establish a large number of cotton factories. Moreover, he would also utilise the water for irrigation, and the cultivation of sugar cane and cereals. The cost of the works would, he thinks, be under two milions sterling, and they might be executed without any subvention from the State.

M. Margot has taken advantage of the singular fact that aluminium, zinc, and magnesium when fused will adhere to glass in order to introduce a new style of decoration, namely, glass coated with these metals. The pur metals require a very high temperature to melt them, for instance, 1,112 deg. Fahrenheit in the case of aluminium, but M. Margot has found that alloys of the metals possess the same property. An alloy of 90 parts of tin and 10 parts of aluminium melts at 932 deg. Fahr., while an alloy of 95 parts of tin and 5 parts of zinc melts at 392 deg. Fahr. Both of these alloys have a fine untarnishable lustre. Moreover, one can actually solder glass with them as easily as one solders two metals, either by warming in an oven the two surfaces of glass to be united, and applying the solder as one does sealing wax, or with the ordinary soldering iron.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society, Mr. R. H. Curtis showed that during the ten years from 1880, to 1890, the sunniest station of the seven in the British Isles was Falmouth, which had a daily average of 4½ hours of sunshine, that is, half-an-hour more than that of Valencia (Ireland) and three-quarters of an hour more than that of Kew. Aberdeen gave 3·64 hours that is, more than Armagh or Stonyhurst. Glasgow gave only three hours, the lowest figure of all. At Valencia, Kew, Stonyhurst, and Armagh, the maximum (6 to 7 hours daily) was reached in May. At Falmouth and Scotch stations the increase continued into June, it being 5·6 for Glasgow, 6¼ for Aberdeen, and 7½ hours for Falmouth. Mr. Curtis also shows that the mean hourly amount of sunshine rapidly increases in the first hours after sunrise, and falls off after those just before sunset.

According to the latest reports upon the coal industry, England is the largest producer in the world, her output during 1894 having been 188,277,525 tons. This was mined by 705,344 persons. The United States comes second in the list, with 164,000,000 tons. Germany produced during the same year about 73,000 000 tons, exclusive of lignite. The other coal producing countries mine practically the same amount from year to year, as follows:—Austria-Hungary, 10,700,000 tons; France and Russia, 6,250,000 ons each; Australasia, 4,000,000; Japan, 3,50,000; Nova Scotia, 2,250,000; Spain, 1,300,000; British Columbia, 1,200,000; Italy, 308,000 Sweden, 200,000. The consumption of coal per head of population is lowest in Austria, where it is only one-sixth ton per annum, and highest in Great Britain, where each person averages three and three-tenths tons each year. In the United States the average is two and one-fourth tons a year.

Among vegetable soaps, or plants having detergent properties, may be cited the "Saponaria officinalis," of which the soapwort is a variety. Its active principle is saponine or struthine. Another is the soap herb of the Levant (gysophila) used in the South of France and in Spain under the name of Fuller's herb. The stuff called savonniere in France is the powdered root of Lychnis. The bark of Quillaia Saponaria, of Peru, is rich in saponine and is sold as Panama bark. The bark of Yallhoy (Monnina polystachi) also contains much saponine. So does the fruit of the Spendus saponaria, or American soap-berries used in the West Indies to wash linen, and the bulb of the Californian soap plant (Chlorogalum pomeridianum), which the Mexicans and Indians employ as a dentifrice. The Dianthus and the Silenus, which belong, like the Saponaria, to the family of Carvo phyllaceæ, also contain saponine, and are some times utilised.

A well-known Austrian engineer, M. Pfister, says the "Railway Review," is stated to have discovered a remarkable property of the trunks of trees namely, that of retaining the salt of sea-water that has filtered through the trunk in the direction of the fibres. He has consequently constructed an apparatus designed to utilise this property in obtaining potable water for the use of ships' crews. This apparatus consists of a pump, which sucks up the sea-water into a reservoir and then forces it into the filter formed by the tree trunk. As soon as the pressure reaches 1·5 to 2·5 atmospheres the water is seen —at the end of from one to three minutes, according to the kind of wood used—to make its exit from the other extremity of the trunk, at first in drops and then in fine streams, the water thus filtered being potable, freed, in fact, from every particle of the usual saline taste which is such a drawback to water obtained in the ordinary manner."

The Observatory of Zi-ka-wei, near Shanghai, in China, was founded in 1873 by the French Catholic Mission of the Kiang-nan, and has been engaged since then in the study of meteorology and terrestrial magnetism. Part of the service is in favour of the Port of Shanghi, and includes giving (gratuitously) the time at noon by the drop of a ball, and weather warnings for the Chinese coasts. The rest of the work deals with relations of the earth's magnetism and meteorology. Astronomy has been neglected, unfortunately, for the simple reason that the Observatory has not a powerful telescope. Regrets have been expressed for this state of things by Admiral Besnard, the French Minister of Marine, and others. Steps have now been taken, however, to supply an equatorial telescope, the French and British colonies of Shanghai having agreed to subscribe 10,000 francs each and the great shipping companies having promised their assistance.

Dr. O. W. Holmes divided the minds of men into three categories analagous to one-storey, two-storey and three-storey houses. The one storey minds are matter-of-fact, the two-storey minds are not only matter-of-fact, but can generalise, the three-storey minds have the idealising faculties superadded. The late Professor Huxley had unquestionably a two-storey mind of great capacity, but he seems to have lacked the upper storey altogether, or to have had it represented by a mere garret, without even "sky-lights." At all events, his intelligence, however clear and penetrating, was apparently deficient in the more spiritual qualities, and although he did a great deal to advance physical science, it is to be feared that he also turned a great many from still higher and diviner studies. Be this as it may, his researches on protoplasm, the human skeleton, and other investigations will keep his name green in science for many a year. He will be remembered, too, for his doubtful championship of Darwinism. Indeed, it was as a clever controversialist that he was most eminent. We do not agree with certain critics in regarding him as a great populariser of science; he did not descend sufficiently to the level of the ignorant, and his style was often too learned and "clever" for that. Tyndall succeeded much better in this line. While Professor Huxley interested many of the general public, he cannot be said to have been popular. He was admired without being loved, partly owing to the fact that scientific work, however useful, is wanting in purely human interest, and fails to reach the heart.

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MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
—SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
IN 3D. PACKETS AND 6D. 1S. 2S. 6D. TINS. EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1D. & 2D. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLACK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &C.
67 SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

MELLIN'S
FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.
When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.
Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—
Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street
London, W.C.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*
"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*
Sold by all Stationers.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

Chemical Laboratory, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1898.
I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in the preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."
From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Poole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."
Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate originals, are on file in their original envelopes, and may be seen at any time by any one calling at our offices, 114, Great Russell Street, London, W.C., where a number of these genuine testimonials from all over the Kingdom

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious imparities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

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Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

The Patent ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

AFTER USE

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

GEOFFROY & DELORE;
28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.
ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES
FOR
Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.
APPLY TO Messrs. JAMES STANLEY & Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
S.&H.HARRIS' EBONITE BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL WATERPROOF BLACKING
S.H.HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
KEEP THE BOX COVERED.
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED Dr LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

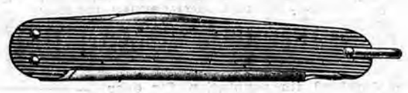
Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite Increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

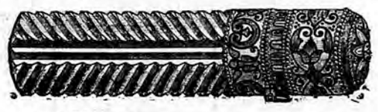
MARCKS & Co., LD., JEWELLERS & GOLD & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.
PRESENTATION SILVER-WARE.


Sterling Silver Mounted Penknife.....Rs. 15.

Artistically Enamelled in colours, Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives.....Rs. 85.

Malacca Cane with Fancy Oxidized Silver Mount ...Rs. 85.
Ebony Stick with Ivory top Mounted with Oxidized Silver Elephant Head ..... „ 130.

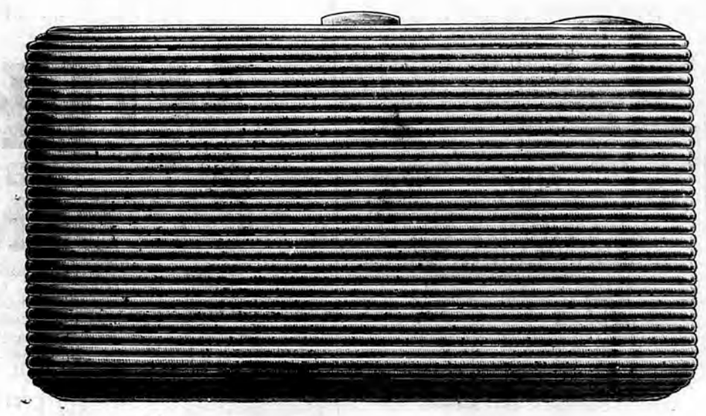
Crystal Bottle, Sterling Silver Mount and Gilt inside .....Rs. 15.

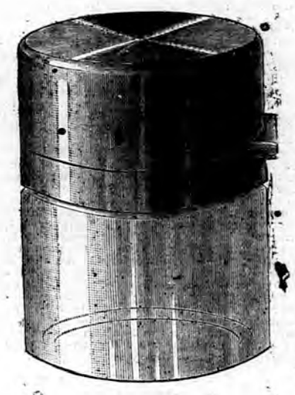

Crystal Bottle with Silver Enamelled Mount, artistically executed in colours .....Rs. 32.

Silver Match Boxes. Fluted or Plain Rs. 25.

Silver Fluted Box, Large Size...Rs. 60.
Do. do. do. Small Size... „ 36.
Do. do. do. with Handsome Enamelling..... „ 72.

Cigarette Cases, Artistically Enamelled .....Rs. 155.
Do. Plain or Fluted ... „ 70.

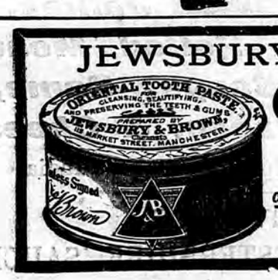

Cigar Cases Fluted or Plain: one side Cigars, the other Cigarettes .....Rs. 110.
Cigar Cases, to hold 5 Cigars..... „ 105.
Do. do. 4 do. ..... „ 80.


Salts or Perfume Bottle, Mounted Sterling Silver .....Rs. 48.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

HAVE YOU USED PEARS' SOAP?

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.



JEWSBURY & BROWN'S Oriental Tooth Paste.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.
CAUTION.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.
All Kinds
PRICES:—
Single, 14-, 18-, and 21/-
Double, 28-, 30-, and 33/6
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST.
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
and the celebrated
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS
Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

BEFORE

AFTER.
PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 2, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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